

VOL. 3 No. 10 OCTOBER, 1961

MONTHLY

SECURITY GAZETTE



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National Security Exhibition 1961

Special Issue

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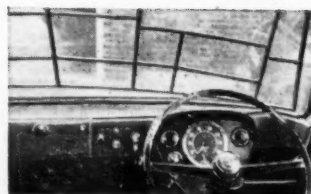
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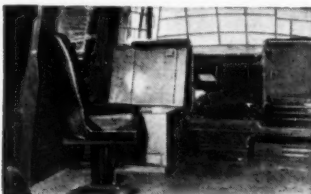
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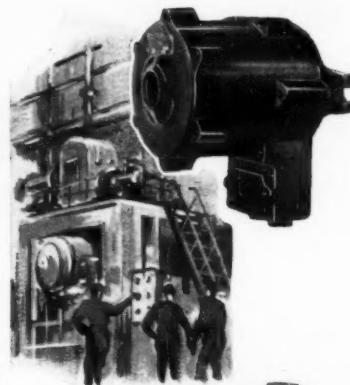


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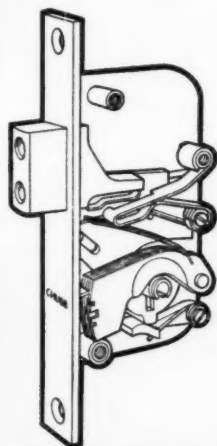
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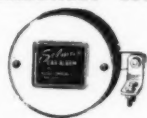
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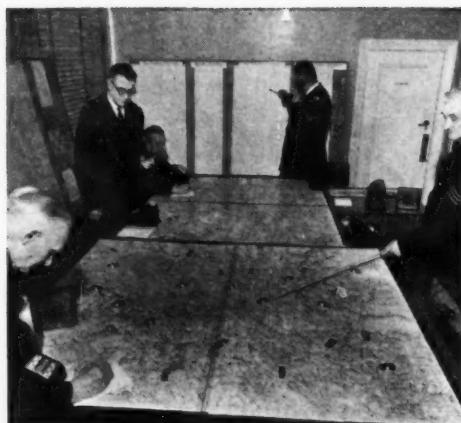
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October 1961

SECURITY GAZETTE

VOL. 3 No. 10 OCTOBER, 1961

The only magazine in Britain devoted to all aspects of industrial, commercial, and personal security

Associate Editor: SIR RONALD HOWE, C.V.O., M.C.

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Co-operative Achievement

THIS issue of the *Security Gazette* appears as a special number devoted largely to the National Security Exhibition. The display as a whole, with its crime prevention contributions from police Forces, a very wide range of specialized companies, and from advisory and publicity organizations, makes up a most impressive demonstration of the growth in Britain of industrial security and safety. The Exhibition, of course, does not concentrate on industry and commerce — its theme is applicable equally to public security, and from the interest which has been aroused already, it seems likely that it will attract the public quite as much as representatives from individual security spheres.

In essence the event displays two main trends: the steady, and in some cases spectacular, growth of the security movement; and, secondly, the manner in which science and industrial techniques are continually being brought in to strengthen our defences against crime and fire. The security officer of 1961 can call upon a considerable range of scientific devices, be they automatic alarms for detecting intruders or the outbreak of fire, T.V. systems to enable him to watch many parts of a building in rapid succession, complex systems of communication that bring great urban areas under the control of central headquarters, locks and safes that incorporate years of research into metallurgy and design and offer almost a guaranteed protection against the criminal's skill, and techniques of fire fighting and fire prevention that form a fundamental defence against the constant menace of fire damage.

Individual countries overseas have, in some cases, taken the lead in varying forms of modern security techniques. But overall it has been left to Britain to give the world an example of what can be done by co-operative effort shared by the official forces of law and order and of fire protection, property owners, whether they be large companies or private individuals, and the respective security organisations. It is clear that the Commonwealth countries in particular are expecting to learn a great deal about present day methods of property protection from developments in this country, and there seems little doubt that the Exhibition will attract many visitors from overseas.

But these advances can give us no cause at the moment for complacency. On the one side, only the foundations of the security movement have so far been established. There remain literally thousands of companies and organizations to who "security" is still an alien word. From another point of view, the yearly figures of criminal activity and of loss from crime, fire and personal injury, represent a massive problem which is not yet under control. There exists, too, it must be

admitted, a certain lack of understanding in some official quarters of the character of private security services. Thus there have been recent isolated instances of misdirected criticism from the police side. They are reactions which, however natural, reflect the possibly inevitable conservatism of the official approach. As the years go by, it can be expected that the pattern of co-operation of which the Exhibition is a concrete witness will spread more widely, and that some of the existing divisions will disappear. It has been said before in these columns that there can be no question of competition between the newly-developed private services and the traditional public forces of law and order. Conversely, just as any Chief Fire Officer eagerly welcomes activities by a private fire brigade to attack a possible conflagration in its early stages, so, too, do progressive police circles welcome the growth of security mindedness among firms, and the expansion of assistance from skilled security officers and systems.

On the general public side, this year has also seen a noticeable spread of interest in security matters among the Press and other mediums of public information. Interest has been sparked off in some cases by specific instances, such as the loss of the Goya painting from the National Gallery. Security is, however, now being brought very much to the fore through reports and articles. The *Gazette* is proud to have taken the lead in this development for some three years, and to have provided a focal point for the supply of professional and technical knowledge. The Exhibition has, in turn, grown out of this record.

In so doing, the event raises another underlying issue: the need now to work towards the establishment of consistently high levels throughout the varied spheres of industrial and public security. It may be expected that the months ahead will bring yet more imaginative demonstrations of crime prevention activity. Immediately after the Exhibition there also comes the National Fire Prevention Week, from which many benefits may be expected next year. The way in which the Industrial Police Association continues to attract members and to increase in strength, so providing a core of professional experience, is being balanced by the search for more effective techniques by the security companies. If this progress can be maintained, in the foreseeable future the country will have gone far to the building of solidly based and efficient bastions against crime and fire. That is not to claim in any way that the provision of these defences will in themselves reduce the scale of attack by the enemy; nevertheless, it can be said with certainty that without the existence of these skills and services, we could look forward only to a possibly overwhelming social peril.

VEHICLE SECURITY BRINGS REWARD

By N. T. O'Reilly

Chairman, Vehicles' Security Committee, Road Haulage Association

IT is only to be expected that goods in transit should tempt the criminal. As part of the general pattern of increasing crime, more and more cases are being reported of thefts from road vehicles. The people responsible range from the sneak thief, who happens perhaps by chance to see the opportunity of snatching a parcel from a van, to the highly organised gang with a network of informers and receivers.

Because the thieves are so well organised it is obviously sensible that the defence against them should also be as united as possible. Otherwise, the criminals will keep the initiative. The trader can be constantly on his guard to see that as little as possible is known about the movement of his goods; the transport operator can take all the precautions in the world to protect his vehicles from theft; the police can redouble their vigilance; but, unless all these parties work together, and enlist the support and sympathy of the public, much of their effort is bound to be wasted.

It was for this reason that nearly two years ago the Road Haulage Association, in setting up a Vehicles' Security Committee, decided it would invite other interests to take part. In addition to independent hauliers, the committee includes representatives from trade and industry, the police, insurance interests and nationalised transport both by road and by rail.

Recommendations by Committee

The committee has already done a good deal of work. Demonstrations of security devices have been arranged, and there has been a competition to find the device that comes closest to meeting a specification drawn up by the committee. Two substantial rewards have been paid for information leading to the conviction of lorry thieves. Members of the committee have given talks to bodies of traders and to police officials.

Some progress has been made with the difficult problem of parking places in central London. With the assistance of the Metropolitan Police a list of car parks is being compiled.

A recommended standardised staff employment form has been drawn up. If used properly this will go a long way towards preventing the entry of a criminal into a transport company.

The R.H.A. has also been pressing the Government to encourage the passing of heavier sentences for thefts from vehicles.

One gratifying result so far has been the considerable public interest aroused. But the committee has no intention of resting on its laurels. There is still a great deal of work to be done, especially in the direction of improving still further the co-operation between manufacturers, carriers, and the forces of law and order.

For example, at the suggestion of the committee the police are now notifying operators whose loaded vehicles are left overnight in the street. This quite simple procedure has been appreciated by the operators and has helped them to realise, not only the extent of the security problem, but the existence of the help available to them if only they choose to make use of it.

Security Advice

For vehicle operators the problem of security comes in various guises. It may affect the vehicle, the load, the driver and the operation itself.

It should now go without saying that any commercial vehicle that at any time carries a load likely to be stolen (and experience has shown that very few types of traffic indeed fall outside this description) should be fitted with alarms that operate on all doors and with an immobilising device that prevents the vehicle from being driven away. There is much to be said for having the device incorporated in the vehicle by the manufacturer, and at least one maker is already offering this as an extra.

The ignition key numbers and any other identification marks that might help the thief should be removed and the operator should continually be exercising his ingenuity to provide obstacles likely to puzzle anybody trying to get at the load or vehicle.

However well protected a load may be, no device or delaying tactics will stop the determined criminal with unlimited time at his disposal for working on the vehicle without interruption. If it is left unattended in the street all night the thief rarely needs more than an hour in which to make his entry and overcome whatever device is fitted.

Traders can help a great deal by making valuable loads less conspicuous. As I have already said there are few traffics these days that nobody cares to steal, but the main targets of the criminal are consumer goods, which he can dispose of easily and at a price that he must feel justifies the risk.

If the goods are clearly labelled for all the world to see with a description of the contents and perhaps even a note of the destination, the man with an itch to steal is already half way towards his goal.

A regular routine for a vehicle also helps the man who wishes to relieve it of its load. It is helpful, therefore, to vary the procedure as much as possible. A vehicle can often be sent by different routes so that the thieves can never be sure where they will find it. Drivers should be discouraged from visiting the same café at the same time very day.

Driver is Key Man

The driver is certainly the key man in any system of vehicle security. Before anything else operators should make sure that all their drivers are honest. A properly organised security drill will help to keep temptation out of their way, but if a man has made up his mind to rob his employer or a customer, he is obviously in a favourable position. More important still, he is bound to have information that may be invaluable to a gang of thieves.

When new staff are taken on references should be taken up to cover the previous six years. Any unexplained or suspicious gaps in the record should be closely and, I would add, sceptically examined. In no circumstances should a driver be allowed to take a vehicle out until the employer has inspected his driving licence and has been given his P45 and national health cards.

Good drivers are worth encouraging. Where possible it has been found well worth while to have a system of cash bonuses for drivers who follow out their security drill. On the other hand, the system should also allow for fines against drivers who are guilty of neglect.

It must have become increasingly evident from what I have said that vehicle security is not something that can be installed and then forgotten. It demands constant vigilance and imagination. The rewards, however, are considerable. The operator with a reputation for looking after his customers' goods has an obvious advantage over his competitors. Even though the goods are insured, a series of expensive thefts will make insurance cover increasingly difficult and expensive to obtain, as well as annoying the customers.

The Role of the Chief Security Officer

By D. V. Young, M.B.E.

The author of this article is Personnel Manager and Chief Security Officer of B.S.A. Motor Cycles Ltd., Birmingham. He is also a member of the National Council of the Industrial Police Association and chairman of its Midland Region Branch.

THE very considerable progress and rapid growth in the science and professional practice of industrial security during the past few years can be attributed to a variety of reasons, most of which can be classified under the headings of "cause and effect". The remarkable and alarming increase in the crime wave, the enormous proportions of the annual direct and indirect fire losses in industry, and the substantial loss of life, of earnings and productive capacity, resulting from industrial accidents — these can be said to represent the main "causes". On the other hand, the counter activities of police forces, fire authorities, safety, security, and fire prevention organizations, the Industrial Police Association, H.M. Factory Inspectorate to some extent, and the *Security Gazette* are among the main "effects".

Managements in all branches of industry and commerce are becoming increasingly aware of the vital necessity of possessing efficient and effective security arrangements. It is an appreciation which is resulting in a steady but sure growth in the importance and in the status of the Chief Security Officer. The good officer, properly trained and qualified, and aided by the latest technical devices, can protect his company from immense losses in both money and man-hours, whilst at the same time making an important and tangible contribution to human relationships within his employer's premises. It is significant of this trend, and indeed encouraging to note, that some appreciation of these benefits is at last being realized by the Banks themselves, and it is to be hoped that the lead given by Barclays Bank and the Westminster Bank in appointing highly experienced security officers will soon be followed by those other sections of the commercial world in which security posts have hitherto been rare.

Duties and Responsibilities

Industrial security in this modern day and age has come to be a comprehensive sphere within which are carried on the activities of a very large number of men — and some women too — under the designation of "Chief Security Officer". Individually they also carry out differing duties within the field. This wide variation in duties will to some degree remain one of the features of the profession, but there is growing evidence that managements of the more progressive firms are tending to allocate a more imaginative and embracing role to this senior security appointment. For this reason, and also because the information may be of value and interest to readers generally, I will summarize under seven headings the comprehensive duties and the responsibilities of a Chief Security Officer. He must:

1. Prepare, establish and supervise the most efficient arrangements possible to protect his employer's assets against loss or damage resulting from theft, fraud, embezzlement, fire, water, arson, and vandalism.
2. Ensure that his employer's statutory responsibilities under the Factory Acts and other applicable legislation are at all times fulfilled, and that conditions accepted in connection with fire insurance and other insurance policies are carried out.
3. Take such action as is required to implement effectively any contractual obligations concerned with security which may have been entered into by his employer in

the acceptance of contract or sub-contract work having a security classification.

4. Introduce and supervise such arrangements as may be necessary to ensure that management rules and regulations are obeyed by all concerned and that law, order, and reasonable discipline are thus maintained within his employer's premises.
5. Take such steps as are necessary, practical and expedient to ensure that employees and their personal property are safeguarded at all times whilst on the employer's premises, and to carry out careful investigation into all reported defections.
6. Maintain at all times a close liaison on the official side with local Police and Crime Prevention Officers, Fire and Fire Prevention Officers, Factory Inspectors, Local Authority Civil Defence Officers, and on the professional side with such a body as the Industrial Police Association, in order to be kept informed of matters concerned with the development and progress of industrial security arrangements within his employer's premises.
7. Select, train and supervise the members of his security staff to create, by his own good example and the exercise of true leadership, a department which is at all times alert, diligent and efficient, so that the responsibilities detailed above are practised effectively and that an important contribution is thus made to good human relationships within.

Qualifications and Training

The availability of officers possessing the knowledge and the experience necessary to enable them to carry out such a range of duties is very limited, and the demand for men of the required calibre is likely to exceed the supply at least for the immediate future. Hence the most urgent need in this particular field is training, and it is my view that every chief security officer in industry at the present time, and most certainly every prospective chief security officer, should be given the opportunity to benefit from special training. Ideally, of course, it should take place at a residential establishment where, aided by all the necessary textbooks and the attentions of a panel of qualified and seasoned instructors and lecturers, the officer could receive instruction up to the required standard which would then be measured by means of test and examination. But such a facility does not exist. The Industrial Police Association has, however, already made a bold and a successful start in tackling the problem by providing training courses for both junior and senior security officers, and the next few months will see these courses being held in at least four main centres — London, Birmingham, Manchester, and Southampton.

There is clearly much to be done in the whole sphere of training in industrial security. Nevertheless, if the profession is going to succeed in attracting to its ranks the right type of young man who is prepared to make a career of the job, then proper facilities must exist for advancing him in the full exercise of his work and in the attainment of promotion.

Even so, the advances that have been made rest on the solid work of many chief officers throughout the country. Each in a way has been a pioneer, each no doubt could tell his own story of obstacles faced and overcome before comparatively new departments have been established. Perhaps the main point to emphasize is that this progress has taken place within the evolving background of personnel

services within industry and commerce.

As head of a specialist branch the Chief Security Officer is worthy of increasing recognition (and the reward that should go with it). Doubtlessly the lead given by the more enlightened managements in recognizing the value and the prestige of their Chief Officers will spread. This is a process in which the Industrial Police Association is assisting successfully by providing a central organization and form of inter-communication for the profession.

Still, much depends on the outlook of the respective

Board or management. It can be said, however, that given the necessary training and having the advantages of the right experience, the Chief Security Officer who is supported and encouraged by his management can indeed become "a pearl of great price" to his employers. His activities can relieve senior management of a great deal of responsibility, his influence can be beneficial to good employer-employee relations and, in short, the salary paid to him can become an investment rather than an expense to his employers.

MODERN BURGLAR ALARM SYSTEMS

By a Technical Correspondent

AN article on modern forms of alarm protection against the burglar ought to refer in particular to new developments in the field. In fact new developments which are also practicable are few and far between. From time to time we hear of wonderful new devices which will once and for all defeat the intruder but on investigation we usually find that, while possibly effective on demonstration, they fall down when subjected to proper testing. Most reputable alarm companies insist on the equipment they use being capable of running for at least three months without adjustment. Nevertheless, in the last few years great strides have been made in improving the efficiency of burglar alarm equipment and the use of transistors and printed circuits is reducing the size of components and the consumption of current.

Every burglar alarm installation consists of two main parts: the detection devices and the alarm. The detection devices are as follows:

Contacts: These are used to detect the opening of doors, window shutters, trapdoors, gates, etc., and are usually made with spring loaded plungers which break a circuit when operated by the movement of the door or window. They are extremely satisfactory and trouble free but in theory can be circumvented by a clever thief holding back the plunger with a knife blade. Using extra contacts makes this extremely difficult, but the new magnetic contacts are designed to be tamper-proof.

Closed Circuit Wiring: This system of protection has been in use since the early days of electrical burglar alarms. It consists of a continuous conductor laid at 4-inch intervals over an area to be protected. It is used to protect door panels, partitions and ceilings. Reputable alarm companies use the "double pole" system designed to prevent a would-be intruder from shorting out the wiring leading to a protected area. For very high security installations where money is no object and the type of intruder is of a high order of intelligence, frequency controlled systems are used which are designed to be tamper-proof. From time to time "balanced" circuits have been designed for this purpose but they have always proved unstable in use and do not stand up to the requirement mentioned above of operating for three months without adjustment.

Pressure Pads: These are fitted under floor coverings and are one of the most effective aids in detecting intruders. Unfortunately in many modern buildings the floor coverings are stuck down and the opportunities to use these pads are in proportion decreasing.

Air Pressure: This method of protection was introduced some years ago and has met with some success. It is particularly suitable for strong rooms and other enclosed spaces. It consists of a fan let into the wall which builds up the air pressure within the enclosed area. If the door is opened or the wall is breached the drop in pressure operates a diaphragm which in turn operates an alarm. Providing that the client will accept the fact that the warning is not given until entry is made in the strong-room wall the system is extremely good. Attempts to use it in warehouses and offices have sometimes been unsatisfactory owing to intermittent air leaks.

Ultra Sonics: A method of detecting movement in an enclosed area. It is particularly useful in museums, art galleries, etc. In its simplest form it consists of a transmitter and receiver connected to a master unit. The transmitter projects high frequency sound waves in the region above human hearing which bounce to the receiver from all the surfaces in the protected area. Any movement of a reflecting surface in the area causes a reaction in the receiver which results in an alarm being given. Like the pressure alarm the ultra sonic method of protection does not give an alarm until the wall of the protected area is breached.

Sound Detectors: While not particularly new in theory, this type has been properly developed only in the past year or so. One company produces a sound detector which seems ideal for strong rooms. It gives warning before the strong room can be entered and at the same time is designed to ignore all normal building noises.

Invisible Rays: Of all methods of protection invisible rays have tended to cause the most controversy. It is an undoubted fact that if their presence is known they can be avoided by the skilled intruder. In practice, if a few rays are carefully sited they will catch the average intruder. A simple invisible ray system consists of a lamp, optical system and a filter to cut out white light

which projects a beam of invisible light whose range is only limited by the power of the lamp. This beam is focused on a light cell which holds open a pair of contacts. If an intruder breaks the beam the light cell allows the contacts to come together, thus operating the alarm. Unfortunately, the failure of a bulb has the same effect and the better class systems always have twin bulb projectors so that if one bulb fails the other bulb ensures that there is no false alarm. It is also possible to use twin filament bulbs.

A more recent development has been the "interrupting" of the beam at a fixed number of times per second and having the light cell equipment constructed to ignore all light that is of any other frequency. This ensures that sun light or other sources of strong light do not hold the light cell apparatus in position even if the beam is broken. It also prevents anyone holding a torch in front of the light cell to allow an accomplice to go through the beam. Miniature invisible rays are also now available which can be concealed in fixtures and fittings and are particularly suitable for use behind bar counters.

Specialised Uses

While most alarm systems use equipment listed under one or other of the above headings, there are various specialised uses for some of them. For example, contacts can be fitted to ensure that the person locking up the premises carries out other functions. Contacts can be fitted to main lighting switch boxes, lift controls, boiler room doors, fire alarm controls, water supply points. If any item is not correctly operated it will alert the burglar alarm operator when he is testing his system preparatory to switching on the system.

A very popular development of the closed circuit system is the fitting of protective cupboards round safes and filing cabinets and the erection of "security doors" in front of strong room doors.

Bandit alarms make use of simple contacts operated by hand or foot. They can operate a bell or siren or alternatively can call the police. There are two schools of thought about this. The bell may scare the intruder away but there is the possibility that he may panic and start shooting. A number of organisations prefer him to leave the premises even though he gets the money. The silent

warning to the police will often enable them to close down escape routes even if they cannot reach the scene of the hold-up in time. This particularly applies outside the main cities.

In large premises it very often happens that watchmen have to be employed to supplement the alarm system particularly if there is a heavy risk of fire or if dangerous processes have to continue night and day. The better installations usually provide a large indicator board which enables the watchman to know what is going on throughout the premises.

Giving the Alarm

Having detected the intruder by one or other of the above methods the problem remains as to which is the best action to be taken.

The most simple form of alarm system is a bell on the outside of the building. This can serve to scare away the intruder, or call the attention of a passing policeman or some public spirited citizen. The large number of bells that are installed in cities often results in their being ignored, but a bell alarm in a quiet country town does certainly have a deterrent effect.

The alternative method is to inform the police that intruders have entered the premises. This is usually done by the installation of an automatic transmitter which dials 999 and then by means of a pre-recorded disc asks the operator for the Police Information Room and proceeds to give the name and address of the protected premises. The system has proved remarkably effective and one company is reported to record over 50 arrests every month. Unfortunately, 999 facilities are not available throughout the country and reliance has to be placed on manual telephone exchanges. The service obtainable on these during the night is not always 100 per cent and it is now the custom to have an alarm company install equipment in the nearest police station by means of a private wire rented from the Post Office. This method has proved extremely satisfactory and, of course, gives higher security as the private wire forms part of the alarm system and automatically gives an alarm if it is cut. Unfortunately, the Post Office has just seen fit to double the charges for private wires and this is going to impose great hardship on the smaller firms.

In the larger cities, however, police Forces are not prepared to accept private wires and alarm equipment in their stations with the result that most of the alarm companies now operate central alarm stations of their own. These alarm stations are connected to their client's premises by private wires. In the event of an entry being made, the operator at the central alarm station calls the police who then deal with the matter in the normal manner. The chief advantage of the central alarm stations is that they give a higher degree of security as far as the telephone lines are concerned but they are naturally far more expensive than the more simple 999 automatic alarms which only require the use of one of the client's normal telephone lines.

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TRENDS IN LOCK AND KEY DESIGN

Safeguard for the Purchaser

Good locking methods are vital to effective crime prevention. This article by a lock specialist considers features to be looked for in making a choice.

LOCK design as a whole has altered little in recent years, though many improvements in performance and reliability have been introduced. Manufacturers are naturally reluctant to alter designs fundamentally since this could lead to an increase in prices. But the search for lock designs which will place still more obstacles in the path of the criminal goes on continually. When a new lock is finally produced, it is far superior to the older model.

Range of Combinations

The main trend in lock design today is to give a greater number of different combinations. In the past quite a few locks which purported to give sound security possessed as few as 100 different key combinations. Linked with this trend to provide many more combinations within the lock system is the development of new key mechanisms which successfully prevent the operation of the lock by skeleton keys. The different key combinations are obtained with movable detainers instead of by fixed obstructions as was done previously. These movable detainers may be levers, pin tumblers, or indeed any other type of movable mechanism. Another important trend is the provision of mortice locks with hardened bolts or hardened inserts in the bolts to resist cutting. These are now available on quite cheap models.

Unfortunately, little has yet been done to improve protection against drilling. Many of the locks available in this country can be drilled comparatively easily and this is a feature which must receive the attention of lock manufacturers. Already one manufacturer is making door locks which do give adequate protection on this score.

Deadlocking Advantage

It is not to be expected that members of the general public should know much of the technique of lock design. On the other hand it is perhaps permissible to point out that there are still quite large sales of the non-deadlocking type which do not give the same protection as the deadlocking latch design. The latter are easily obtainable and are made by most manufacturers. It is hoped, indeed, that sales of the deadlocking latches will soon outstrip the sales of the older design.

One result of current trends in lock design has been to enlarge the casing on the more modern types of mortice lock. This has come about through the incorporation of novel forms of internal protection. The consequence is that in some cases the lock is far stronger than the door in which it is contained and to give full protection attention ought to be

given to the strength of the door when these new systems are introduced. As a guide, it is necessary on a mortice lock fitted to a door to have a minimum of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch between the edge of the case and the outside edge of the door.

Security of Keys

Key security is another point to which considerable care should be given. Control over key boards within premises ought, of course, to be very strict. A few manufacturers are able to help by restricting the cutting of keys on the provision only of authorised signatures, and one firm has taken this precaution a stage further by taking out British registered design key sections and other patent coverage.

Purchase Points to Watch

In selecting a lock the following points should therefore be checked on:

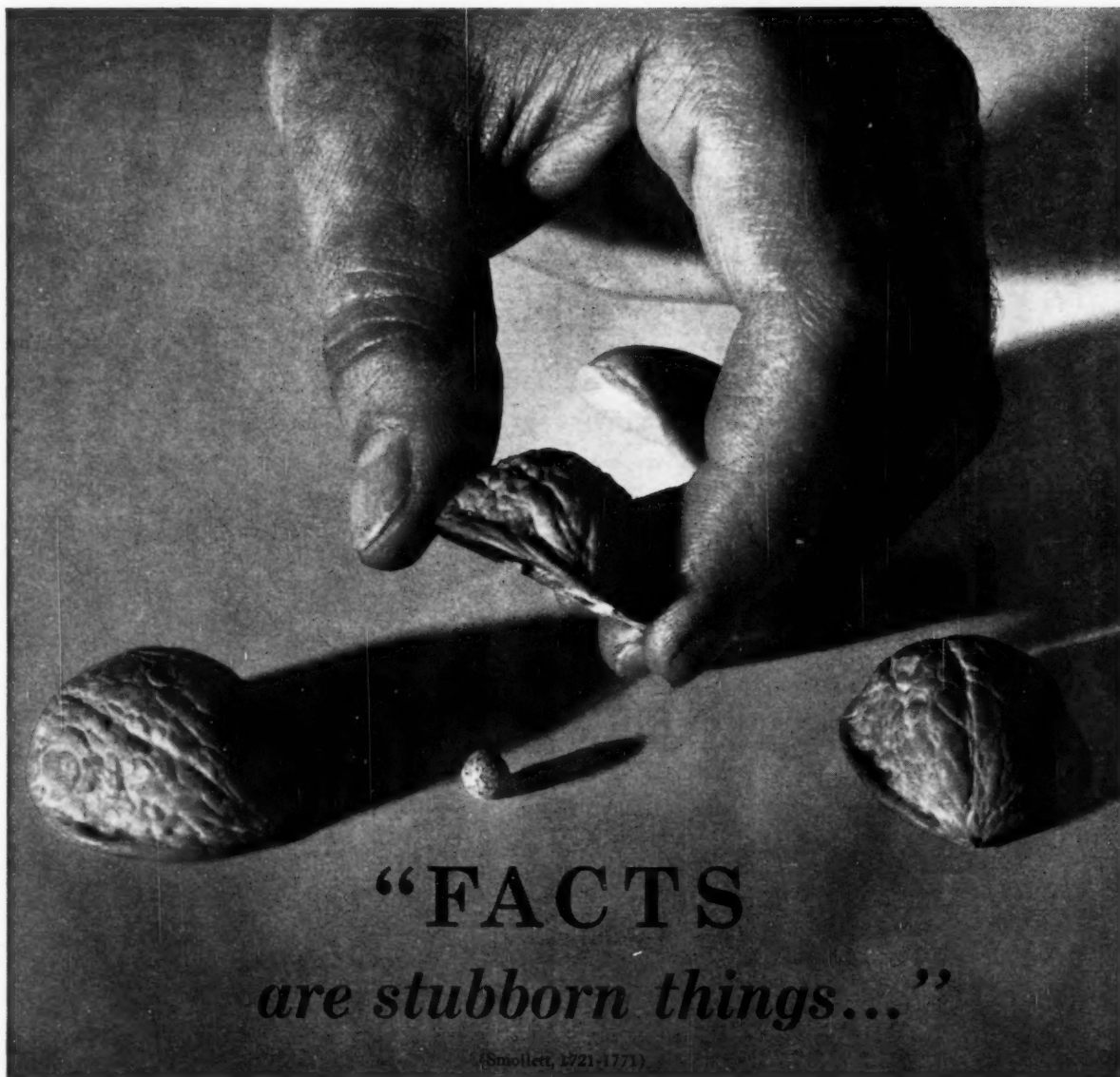
- (1) Is the thickness of the lock suitable for the thickness of the door in the case of the mortice pattern, or in the case of a rim or mortice pattern is the size of the case so large that it would foul any glass or other part of the door?
- (2) Does the manufacturer guarantee a reasonable number of different cuts of key for the lock you have in mind?
- (3) Does the lock give satisfactory security against unauthorised duplication of keys?
- (4) Has the lock an insurance company approval?
- (5) Has the lock a strong staple or locking plate which is not dependent for its strength on the wood screws?
- (6) Is the fixing of the lock concealed when the door is shut, or out of reach of any glass panel?

Master Keyed Systems

The general principle and the way in which master keyed suites are manufactured and designed have altered considerably in the past 10 years. Before the Second World War master keyed mortice lock systems were based on the skeleton key principle, by which an individual key for any lock could be converted by filing it to operate all the locks in the suite. Since then, however, lock manufacturers have tended to adopt a far superior method of master keying which is dependent upon the use of levers or other movable detainers. To a great extent the security of the master key suite depends quite as much on the skill with which the lock is master keyed as upon the design of the lock itself. The standard of security obtainable can vary greatly, however, not only between the types of lock produced but also between the different suites manufactured by the same firm.

Cont. on p. 325

Security Gazette



“FACTS
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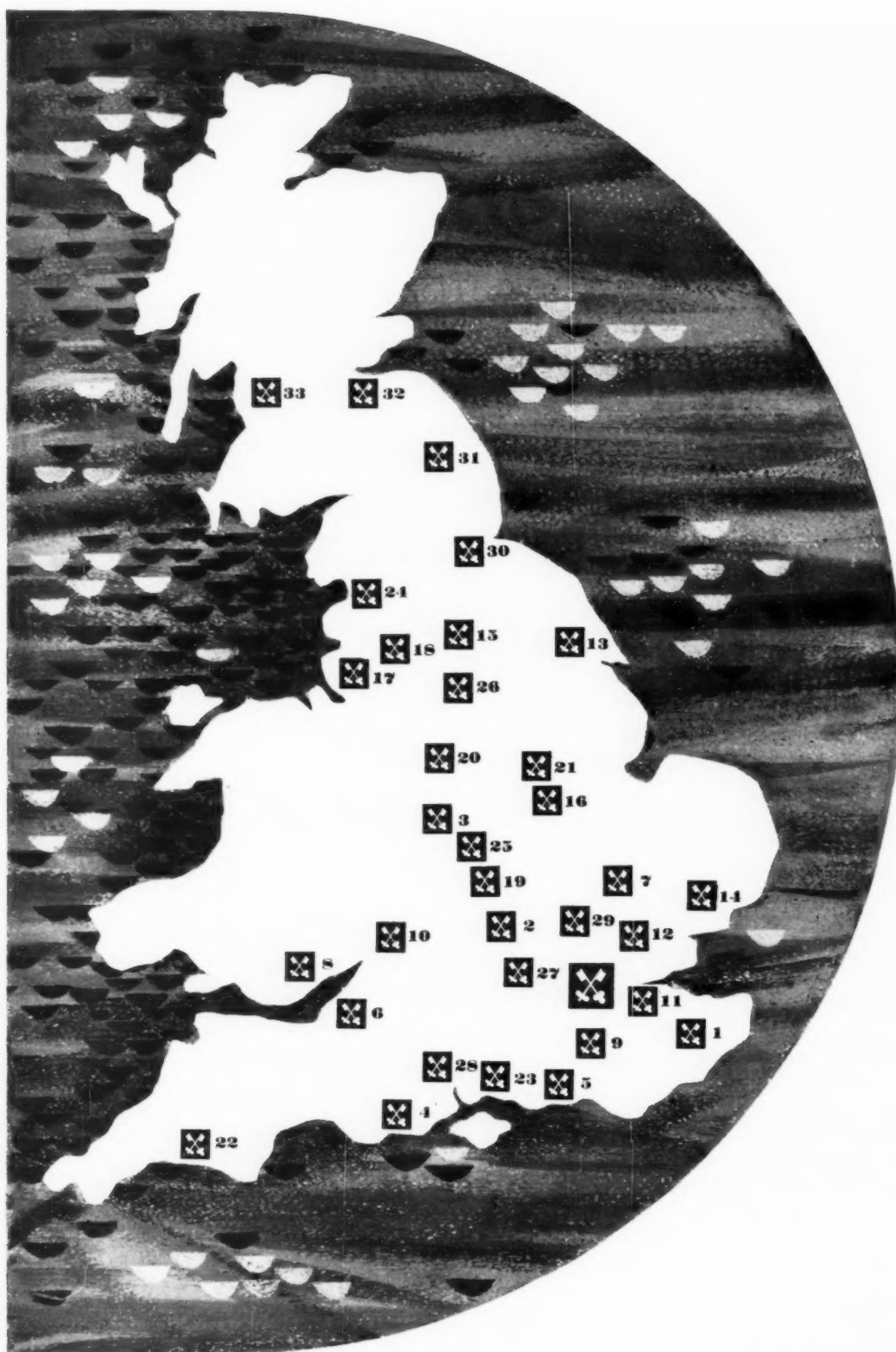
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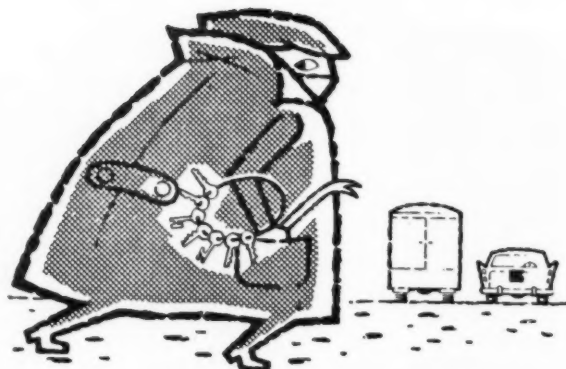
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FIRST STEPS IN FIGHTING FIRE

Advice on Action and Equipment for Home or Factory

By N. C. Strother Smith

Director of the Fire Protection Association

OCCUPANTS of buildings require means of attacking a fire on discovery so that it may be extinguished or its growth restricted. Portable fire-fighting equipment is an essential part of the fire protection of a building and should be provided whether or not a sprinkler system is installed. Under the Factories Act, 1959, appropriate fire-fighting equipment is required by law to be provided and maintained in all factory buildings.

The purpose of portable equipment is to provide the occupants of a building with a ready means of attacking an incipient fire and thereby to help prevent the serious damage and loss which might result if the fire were allowed to spread unchecked. Fire brigade reports show that portable fire appliances alone extinguish over 13,000 fires in buildings a year or 10 per cent of all reported fires in buildings. Countless other fires are controlled with portable equipment in the vital minutes before the fire brigade arrives.

Selection of Equipment

When choosing equipment, the first and most important consideration is the type of fire that is most likely to occur in the factory. This will, of course, vitally affect the choice of extinguisher. Generally speaking, water is the most suitable agent for fires involving wood, paper, textiles and other combustible materials because it has the best cooling properties and can penetrate to the heart of the fire. Water may be used on fires in electrical equipment, provided that the current has been switched off, but CO₂ and dry powder are more appropriate

agents for electrical equipment when it is live because they are non-conductors of electricity.

Developments in dry powder extinguishers have now rendered them most suitable for fires in flammable liquids. They can extinguish flames rapidly by excluding air from contact with the burning surface. CO₂ extinguishers extinguish fires in a similar way and can also be used for small flammable liquid fires. CO₂ and dry powder extinguishers are easy to operate and factory personnel do not require extensive training to learn how to use them. Where risk of re-ignition is high (for example, liquid heating in a tank) foam should be used since a foam blanket will remain on the surface of the liquid long enough to allow it to cool and prevent re-ignition. An operator must, however, be given special training to ensure that he can form a really air-tight blanket with a foam extinguisher.

Portable extinguishers have a limited capacity and the size of the jet or spray produced is not large. A two gallon water extinguisher, for example, is discharged in about two minutes. Many fires can be extinguished by discharging only one or two extinguishers if they are attacked in their early stages, but if a fire is growing in intensity or spreading rapidly it is unlikely that it will be extinguished with portable extinguishers alone. The value of portable extinguishers, however, does not only lie in their ability completely to extinguish a fire, if they are used in time. Their use may also prevent a fire growing to serious proportions during the vital few minutes

while the fire brigade is on its way.

The advantage gained by this temporary remission will be wasted if the fire brigade are not called until the fire begins to get out of control. It is impossible to forecast the course of any incipient fire and calling the fire brigade should be regarded as part of the drill wherever portable fire extinguishers are brought into use.

Automatic Detection

Many large buildings, however, have been extensively damaged, sometimes with loss of life, because a fire has gained a hold on part of the building before being detected. A fire may grow whilst the building is unoccupied or in an unattended area or compartment of an occupied building. Storage spaces are particularly vulnerable since they often contain large quantities of combustible material and are visited infrequently.

The only reliable protection is to install a system for automatically detecting a fire and raising the alarm throughout the building. By far the most effective protection is a sprinkler system, which not only detects fire automatically but also delivers water to the seat of the fire on detection and sounds an alarm. Most fires in sprinklered buildings are confined to the immediate area of origin and many are extinguished before the arrival of the fire brigade by the operation of only one sprinkler head.

ADVICE FOR THE HOME

Before offering advice on the right way to tackle fires in the home (and much of this, of course, can often *cont. overleaf*

Modern Lock and Key Design, *cont. from p. 320*

The main principle in the modern master key design is to use a master key which is higher notched than all the other keys on the suite, and a sub-master key which is lower notched than the master key. The individual keys in turn are lower notched than the sub-master but in such a way that they cannot be converted to operate in other lock sub-suites. It should be pointed out that whilst it is extremely difficult to convert a key into a complete master key, using this general principle, it is less difficult to adapt similar keys on the suite for use in locks other than those for which they are originally designed. This is a problem to which there is no easy answer. As mentioned above, much can be done by using a key registration system where there are a large number

of locks in use, as in offices or factories; alternatively it is possible to make use of a master key system offering positive guarantees against the filing of a key to work more locks than intended. Such a guarantee is in fact already available in this country.

Questions to Ask

On this aspect of lock security readers might like to have some crucial questions on which they should seek satisfaction before purchasing master key systems.

- (1) How many times has the master key offered already been duplicated in other concerns and how often may it be repeated in the future?
- (2) What control is there over key cutting and is it possible to obtain copies of the keys elsewhere?

- (3) Does a master key system embrace rim locks, mortice locks and padlocks or is it confined only to one of these systems?
- (4) To what extent can keys be filed to operate more locks than originally intended?

Of course, in any lock design or key design it is impossible to achieve absolute perfection. Those concerned with seeking a good basic security can, however, in the first place always use the products of reputable companies, whose advice is usually skilled and reliable. The points made in this article should help readers who are seeking still higher levels of security, and finally it is always open to the person responsible for security to gain reassurances on the questions above in writing from a firm before he makes his definite choice.

apply to the factory or the office) I should emphasize four points that form the basis of immediate action.

1. Keep calm.
2. Get everyone out of the room where the fire is and close the door to confine the spread of fire and smoke.
3. See everyone gets out of the house.
4. Call the fire brigade.

Once these vital steps have been taken try to extinguish the fire, if this can be done without endangering life.

The most suitable extinguishing agent for fires in the home is water, and the domestic water supply will provide the best source for attacking a fire.

Some fires require special treatment, however, to prevent the person attacking the fire from exposing himself to danger and to avoid the risk of the person spreading the fire. These are fires in electrical equipment (e.g., television sets, refrigerators, irons and all wiring) and fires in flammable liquids (e.g., portable oil heaters, cooking fats and oils).

Electrical Equipment Fires

The most important thing is to remove the plug, or to switch off the current at the mains. If this action does not extinguish the fire, water is the most effective means of doing so. *Water should not be used on live electrical equipment.*

Flammable Liquid Fires

Portable oil heaters

Get a bucket of water, a garden hose, or a water extinguisher and open the door of the room carefully. Stand at least six feet away in case the fire flares up strongly and throw or squirt water on to the heater. You

may need more than one bucketful of water. Concentrate on cooling the heater itself. If you have to go out of the room at any stage shut the door behind you. Make sure you do this, particularly if the fire gets out of hand.

Other flammable liquid fires

Water should not be used directly on burning fats, oils, or other liquids but should be used on the surroundings to prevent the fire spreading. A cooking fat fire can be extinguished by turning off the heat and covering the pan with a lid or damp cloth. If the liquid has spilled, the same principle of smothering with a damp cloth should prove effective.

Never carry a pan of burning fat.

Sizes of Extinguishers

Portable extinguishers are effective for putting out small fires and it is often an advantage to have one to supplement the main water supply. Those containing water are the water (gas pressure) and water (soda/acid) types.

If a separate extinguisher is desired to deal with a fire in electrical equipment, or flammable liquids other than those involving portable oil heaters, a dry powder or carbon dioxide extinguisher may be provided.

Extinguishers should be large enough to have effect and yet easy enough to handle, particularly by women and elderly persons. The minimum sizes recommended are as follows:

Water (gas pressure or soda/acid)

— 1 gal. capacity.

Dry Powder — 2 lb. capacity.

Carbon Dioxide — 2½ lb. capacity.

There are a number of extinguishers

on the market which consist of a pressurised canister of thin metal or plastic, containing either dry powder, carbon tetrachloride, or chlorobromomethane. They are generally of lighter and inferior construction to the conventional types and may leak or easily be damaged. Anyone thinking of buying such an extinguisher should bear this in mind and be prepared to replace it as soon as it shows any sign of deterioration. Extinguishers containing carbon tetrachloride and chlorobromomethane should never be provided in the home, as these agents are toxic. Models containing either of these two agents are appropriate for use only on carburettor fires in motor vehicle and small boat engines.

Extinguishers should receive regular maintenance, without which they may be useless when required. Some suppliers operate maintenance schemes.

The operating instructions printed on extinguishers should be carefully studied. If there is any doubt the supplier should be asked to explain how the extinguisher works.

Clothing on Fire

If a person's clothing catches fire he should immediately lie down and roll across the floor, to prevent the fire spreading rapidly over his clothing and to avoid burning his face or inhaling the fumes. If possible he should roll himself in a rug, keeping his head outside. He should not on any account remain standing or sitting. If there are other people present they should grab a coat or blanket and wrap it around him.

Anyone suffering burns should be treated for shock, and medical aid should be called at once.

AFTERMATH OF A RAM ATTACK

A typical scene after the ambush of a cash-carrying car. It is this sort of crime which modern cash transporting services both seek and are able to eliminate. The organized criminal is learning to respect the hazards of Banks or business premises which are fully protected by the most modern equipment. The easy harvest of the cash-carrying motor car has therefore become a priority target. The pattern of operations is in most cases the same. After "casing" the habits of the quarry, the latter is eventually run to earth in some side street where he is "rammed" fore and aft by the gangsters' cars. The windows are then smashed in and the cash bag carried off in one of the cars used for ramming, or even in a third car. This picture provides a salutary warning to the complacent employer with a large wage roll.



The modern burglar can call often upon a whole range of technical equipment and skills with which to break open safes. But the safe maker aims to be always at least one step ahead to delay or foil him.

COUNTERING THE SAFE-BREAKER

Time is the Vital Element

ANY discussion of security, in so far as especially as safes and locks are concerned, must begin and end with the element of time. Anything one can make, one can break—in time." The problem has been described by an expert in these terms: "It is possible, though naturally at some cost, by increasing refractory alloys, to give unlimited protection. It is, indeed, this element of time that is the primary consideration in the safe manufacturer's work, together with the faithful observation of the maxim that the strength of the chain is in its weakest link. A safe, after all, is not just a means of enclosing valuables so that they cannot be removed—a hollow concrete block would do just this; provision must be made for the rightful owner to have access to the contents. This means that there must be a door and where this is attached to the safe there are meeting edges which can be attacked. In the first-class safe each of these vulnerable points must be given such extra protection that however the safe is attacked the time taken will be the same as that needed to force an adequate opening through the sides."

It has become commonplace to say that security is a constant struggle between safe-maker and safe-breaker. This is very true, but the burglar usually holds the initiative. As new forms of equipment are developed for metal cutting and more potent explosives come

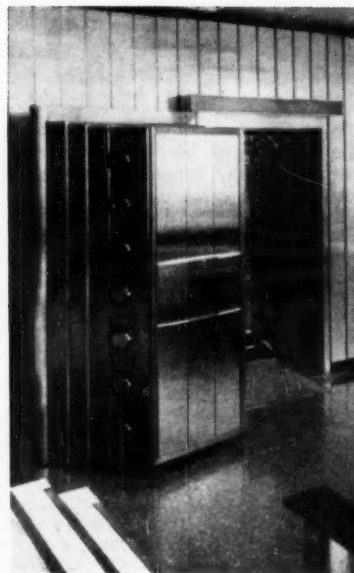
into use, the burglar has ready access to them. On the other hand, the safe-maker cannot replace every item of equipment in use throughout the world each time science adds to the burglar's armoury.

New Processes Available

The earliest safes, constructed of sheet metal riveted to an angle-iron frame, are little match for a burglar. Wedges driven between the metal plates tears them away from the frame and the safe is open. Until the introduction of electricity, the drilling of safes was comparatively rare. Great exertion is required to attack a safe with a hand-drill. Today, however, an electrically operated high-speed drill, capable of inflicting damage beyond the dreams of the burglar of 50 years ago, can be bought from the ironmonger.

In the theatre of war, weapons are being constantly developed that become more and more lethal and, at the same time, more and more dangerous to use. The flint-headed axe of the Stone Age became the short sword of the Roman Empire, the musket of 17th century Europe has led to the nuclear warhead of today. Similarly the jemmy evolved into the high speed drill, the explosive charge and, finally, a group of cutting instruments that are being increasingly introduced into industry throughout the world.

The oxy-acetylene blowtorch, the cast



An example of a massive treasury vault door, recently installed in a Canadian bank by Chubb & Son.

iron cutting blowpipe, the oxygen lance, thermic boring, powder lancing, oxy-arc cutting, and powder cutting are all used singly or in combination to fulfil many of the cutting, cleaning, and scaling needs of heavy industry.

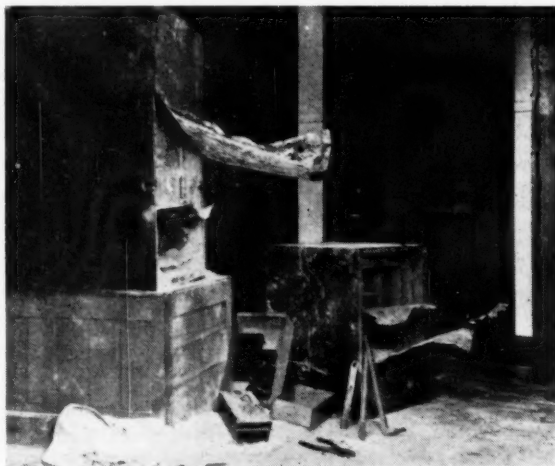
These processes can be adapted to illegal ends, and to counter them requires the highest scientific knowledge allied to specialist engineering techniques. The important thing to appreciate is that the modern safe really does load the odds against penetration.

Grading for Risk

In general, safe equipment is graded to meet a particular risk. It is impossible to lay down hard and fast rules for the grading of equipment as these will fluctuate in relation to location, the availability of equipment to the burglar, and the kind of premises in which the safe is situated. Where large cash sums are held, overnight safes must be provided firstly with an anti-explosive device to automatically lock the door if the main locking is destroyed by either heat or explosives; and, secondly, they should be lined with an alloy giving a high degree of protection against attacks by means of oxygen cutting equipment.

Pre-cast Strong Rooms

The same points apply to a strong room door. In this case it is often the wall that is the weakness. The casting of high grade concrete on site is a difficult matter which is why the use of pre-cast concrete blocks is becoming more and more popular. The blocks suitable for this purpose are made of the high grade dense quartzite concrete and have very many advantages over other methods of strong room construction. They are manufactured under factory conditions, which ensure that all materials are carefully selected and



These safes, built some 60 years ago, have been easily broken by jemmies. The ease with which their backs have been ripped open shows the necessity of having modern models.

"STOP SOFT PEDALLING ON CIVIL DEFENCE"

I.C.D.O. Chairman's Blunt Warning to Government

IN a very frank appraisal of defects in the present Civil Defence programme and approach, Mr. A. G. H. Brend declared last month that the "prevailing spirit of apathy, ignorance and incredulity is nothing short of a tragedy which could, in the event of sudden hostilities at the present time, make even more catastrophic a situation which in any event would be appalling enough."

Mr. Brend, retiring chairman of the Society of Industrial Civil Defence Officers, was addressing members at their ninth annual conference, held at Eastbourne, 26th-29th September.

He said that the time had come "when the policy which I think can fairly be described as soft pedalling on Civil Defence, particularly with regard to education and shelter, should be changed."

"Start Preparation Now"

Among other points, Mr. Brend said: We have been told of the installation of the new carrier warning system and the White Paper on Defence referred to progress in many aspects of planning and yet the strengths of the Civil Defence Corps and its allied services, and of the Industrial Civil Defence Service, continue to go down as they have done over the last four years and, by and large, the general public are as apathetic and sceptical as ever.

It is no secret that if we were to be involved in hostilities, the precautionary period is likely to be extremely short. I am not thinking of the tactical warning period of four minutes, the red warning of planes or missiles on their way. I am thinking of the period of days during which hostilities appear to be really imminent, that period in which there would be mobilization, would be evacuation, the manning of Civil Defence controls, appointment of Regional Commissioners and all those other steps which one associates with a State of Emergency. It is common knowledge

that this period would be very short, probably a matter of days. It would not be long enough then to commence public education. It would not be long enough then to start, for the first time, telling the public about fall-out zones, refuges, stock piling of food and all the other items which at Sunningdale, and in our Planning Manuals, we have considered and know to be necessary.

Need of Shelters

You will not be surprised if once again I make some reference to shelters from fall-out. Now, although we meet in an atmosphere of international tension, no more advice, guidance, direction or example is available now than 12 months ago on this vital and all important subject. Mr. Ellis, the United States equivalent of the Head of the Civil Defence Department of our Home Office, stated recently: "without shelter there is no Civil Defence"—of course there isn't. What is the use of the most efficient system for monitoring radioactivity, of the most effective warning system, of all the schemes, plans and provisions set out in this year's White

Paper on Defence, if the public have nowhere to go? Do you know, the word "shelter" does not appear at all in this year's White Paper on Defence, and all the time that the Government remains silent on the first thing that the man in the street will look for, that is, shelter for himself and his family?

The first instinctive reaction of every individual in the event of hostilities would be to try to find cover, and this is so absolutely fundamental that until the man in the street sees evidence that such protection is or can be available, without being expected to pay 9d. to find out, and sees some evidence of Government action, Civil Defence will remain incredible.

I should be failing in my duty as your chairman and in my belief in Civil Defence, if I were to remain silent on a policy, which at this precise moment could mean, if war did break suddenly, that for every 1,000 who died as an inevitable consequence of enemy action another 1,000 or more would die unnecessarily because they had not been told what to do or where to go.

An unending vista of ignorant public complacency alternating with moments of panic or despair is the negation of leadership.

Further issues to which Mr. Brend gave attention were:

Civil Defence Handbook

There are over 26,000 employers and over 2,000,000 employees in firms with less than 200 employees, who know no more than the man in the street. He

Cont. on p. 331

Countering the Safe Breaker, cont.

graded, and the mix is supervised to ensure that the water content, etc., is correct. Specially designed concrete mixers, and the most modern type of high frequency vibrators are used. All blocks manufactured in this way should be steam cured. Another precaution is to reinforce them with a specially designed bar, the whole ensuring a degree of security that can never be obtained in an in situ room. Such methods of manufacture can never be used on a building site.

In recent tests by an independent authority test cubes have shown a crushing strength of over 15,000 lb. per square inch. There are no limitations, except those imposed by site conditions, on the size or shape of a pre-cast strong room.

Document Protection

The present day trend in security so far as safe equipment is concerned is, however, away from the protection of cash to the protection of documents against fire. Development in the 20th century has been in the nature of adaptation of the safe to the records housed inside it. Today every form of

business record can be easily and effectively protected by specialised fire-resisting equipment.

Loose proofing materials that deteriorate with age were in common use until just prior to the Second World War. In fact, they are still used in cheaper quality equipment manufactured today. Solid proofing material which gives a hard, rock-like core to a fire-resisting unit cannot deteriorate and gives the greatest protection that it is possible to achieve within commercial limits.

In laboratory tests a fire-resisting unit is subjected to a temperature of 1,700° F. for one hour, removed from the furnace and dropped in the clear from a height of 30 ft., replaced in the furnace for a further heating of 30 minutes' duration to a temperature of 1,550° F., and then opened, revealing all the contents perfectly intact.

We are so used to living with risk that we rarely bother to calculate it. Fire is a risk. Statistics show that in Great Britain there are, on average, 24,000 fires a year of which two out of every three affect business premises. Frequently these fires are caused by seemingly trivial

things, but whatever their cause the effect can often prove disastrous. Whatever the business, whatever the premises it occupies, it is never safe from fire. The problem is how to minimise its effect should it happen. To have all the important records after premises have been destroyed is more than half the battle—their protection you can confidently leave to modern fire-resisting equipment.

The safe maker sells time. In the realm of burglary he must be one step ahead of the burglar to preserve this element of time intact. Metallurgy can provide new, tougher alloys to resist cutting methods, safe locks can be designed that will force the breaker to attempt penetration by other means, and, of course, the safe itself can be protected by alarm methods that will either cause the intruder to leave or bring help. The knowledge, nevertheless, that even if he comes into contact with the safe he has still to spend considerable time in forcing it open, represents a formidable deterrent to the cracksman. To make that deterrent even more formidable is the constant aim of the safe-maker.

Security Gazette



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October 1961

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Industrial Safety

On Stand 54

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NEW INSURANCE AGAINST VIOLENCE

NATIONAL EMPLOYERS' MUTUAL SCHEME

A NEW policy to safeguard the holder's financial position in the event of death or disablement by the violence of criminals was introduced last month by the National Employers' Mutual General Insurance Association Ltd.

Mr. C. A. Rowland, the Managing Director of the National Employers' Mutual, considered that the provision of such a scheme would be a service to the community and believed it would lead to a considerable public demand.

This has been justified by the number of policies already issued and the enquiries being dealt with. These are coming in from private individuals, police forces, banks, companies, and many large organisations; the N.E.M. are prepared to accept not only individuals but also to work out "tailor-made" schemes to cover all the members of companies or organisations.

Safeguard for Families

A report to the *Security Gazette* by the company says that in 1959 the Government appointed a Working Party to examine the situation caused by the misery and poverty often arising from crimes of violence, and in June of this year a White Paper was issued setting out the findings of this Working Party. The difficulties attending Government action were brought to light and it

became apparent that the Government at this stage could not easily provide any workable scheme. It was, therefore, decided to prepare the insurance scheme on the basis given below.

The company points out that many occupations today place people in hazardous positions. It instances the carrying of money or valuables, attacks on post office employees or watchmen, and the danger confronting policemen. It also points to the danger that may confront members of the public—the attacks on women in quiet roads, or intrusions into homes, or injuries or death inflicted on people helping in the apprehension of criminals.

The aim of the policy is to offer security to individuals and families, safeguarding people if they cannot carry out their occupations and providing dependents with a measure of security in the event of death.

The policy has a few exclusions for the protection of the Association. The crime must be reported to the police, and it will not cover injury or death caused by war risks, during service or duty with the armed forces, whilst engaged in sports, or consequent upon the insured engaged in criminal activities, or through the violence of the insured's family or household.

Benefits Obtainable

The policy is available to men or women between 18 and 65 years of age at a premium of 30/- a year and provides the following benefits:

Death	£5,000
Loss of two limbs or all sight in both eyes or loss of one limb and all sight in one eye	£5,000
Loss of one limb or all sight in one eye	£2,500
Permanent total disablement	£5,000
Temporary total disablement	£10 per week (limited to 100 weeks but excluding first seven days)

Proposals and specimen policies can be obtained from the Association at National Employers House, Bury Street, London, E.C.3.

VEHICLE SECURITY

R.H.A. Award for "Malco"

A diesel immobilising device entered in the R.H.A. Vehicle Security Committee's competition was announced as the winner at a Press reception held at the Cora Hotel in London on 25th September. The device, the "Malco" (see the *Gazette*, May 1961), is the product of the Patfield Electrical Service of 63a Lyndhurst Way, London, S.E.15.

The "Malco" system is in two parts, one immobilising the engine, the other locking all doors. Partly electrical and partly mechanical it is applicable to both petrol and oil engines. The action of stopping a diesel engine brings into operation the automatic thief-proof system. This breaks the starting circuit in three places, cuts off main battery feeds and, where electronic locks are used, locks the stop arm of the fuel pump. The engine can only be restarted by using a special key. Any attempt to use the starting equipment sets off the alarm which continues to sound until the master key is inserted by the authorised person.

VEHICLE THEFTS

Statistics 1959-1960

The following are details of thefts from lorries in the Greater London Area for the years 1959-1960:

	1959	1960
Cases of Theft ...	4,050	3,750
Value ...	£560,000	£562,000
Recovered ...	90,000	24,000
Convictions ...	310	260

These figures were revealed last month by the Road Haulage Association Vehicles' Security Committee.

Civil Defence, cont. from p. 328

had suggested two years ago the issue of an Industrialists' Civil Defence Handbook. Last year the then Under Secretary of State said one was to be published. "I would like to ask if even a draft of that document is yet in existence and when can we expect the document to be placed on sale?"

Larger Firms

Information was sent to firms with more than 200 employees in 1957 by the Home Office. These managements should know the place in their works that gives the best protection. But 6,000 firms have ignored the invitation to organise their Civil Defence. "We are still awaiting a policy for industry in war."

No Lead on Evacuation

Ignorance of what industries will be expected to do, or not to do, is general throughout the country. Mr. Brend referred to the difficulties of the L.C.C. in advising managements; "when they haven't the faintest idea as to whether they will be expected to evacuate these personnel or whether the personnel will be expected to stay in these buildings right up to the last minute."

Weapon Effects Computer

The Nuclear Weapon Effects Computer, purchasable through the Society, shows bomb pattern percentages—at three miles from ground zero, 15 per

cent killed. "When I look at that, I don't read 15 per cent killed, I read that as 85 per cent still alive, a simple but fundamental point."

Humanitarian Service

Members of the Society, until we have world-wide peace I can think of no finer act of patriotism, no more humanitarian service to our fellow men, than the work you are doing in, and for, Civil Defence whose motto surely is: "To Save Life."

I.C.D.O. CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

The three-day Eastbourne meeting of the Society of Industrial Civil Defence Officers included a civic reception by the mayor, the annual general meeting of members, films and discussions on civil defence, and addresses on:

Medical and First Aid Services, by Lt.-Col. G. R. Seton and Dr. W. K. S. Moore.

Recent Developments of the Warning System, by Brig. W. H. G. Rogers.

Recent Thinking on Some Effects of Radiation, by E. Leader-Williams.

The Home Defence Role of the R.A.F., by Air Commodore A. G. Dudgeon.

Members were also addressed by Lt.-Gen. Sir William Stratton, Inspector General of Civil Defence.



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UNIFIED TRANSPORT FORCE Successful First Year of New C.I.D.

DRASTIC reorganisation of the British Transport Commission Police on the lines recommended by Sir Alexander Maxwell four years ago is reported by the Chief Constable, Mr. A. C. West, O.B.E., in his first annual report just published.

His overall duty was the planning of a unified Force, organised, trained and equipped to provide an efficient police service for all the varied organisations of the Commission. This has been largely achieved, and the B.T.C. Police has now its own headquarters at Park Royal, possessing a Criminal Record Office which, under a reorganised C.I.D., has already proved its worth.

The Force was called upon last year to investigate 27,672 indictable offences, 22,623 of which were larcenies, 3,709 breakings-in, and 125 offences against the person. In respect of these offences, 7,281 persons, of whom 2,310 were juveniles, were prosecuted. In addition, 28,681 persons, including 8,765 juveniles, were proceeded against for summary offences, making a total of 35,962 prosecutions during the year, compared with 36,160 in 1959 and 25,701 in 1951.

During 1960 1,606 employees of the Commission were prosecuted for various offences, 1,217 for larceny, the highest total for some years.

INTERPOL'S 63,000 CASES A YEAR Crime "a War Within Nations"

THE manner in which national police forces are increasingly making use of Interpol's central facilities is shown by the number of enquiries handled in Paris each year. They now amount to 63,000, of which more than 1,000 involve forgery or counterfeiting.

These figures were given to delegates at the 30th General Assembly meeting in Copenhagen last month.

Interpol's files now contain the names of 200,000 criminals. The chief reasons given for the spread of international crime are the ease of modern air travel, the increase in international trade, and the general easing of customs' regulations which can lead to attempts at smuggling.

Mr. R. L. Jackson, Assistant Commissioner at Scotland Yard, who is this year's president of Interpol, spoke in his inauguration address of the character of modern crime. He called it "a war within nations and a war internationally in ever-increasingly planned and organized crimes".

The rise in cases of stolen cars taken over frontiers, modern applications of T.V. in police work, and methods to defeat large organized gangs, were among the subjects discussed.

It is hoped to publish a fuller report on the proceedings in a subsequent issue of the *Gazette*.

October 1961

Grave Losses from Crime

The number of employees concerned, states the report, is small in relation to the whole labour force employed by the Commission, but it is emphasised that the criminal element is responsible for thefts of goods in transit of a serious nature, the cumulative total loss due to pilferage amounting to a very high figure.

Regarding malicious damage to rolling stock, the report reveals the following results of a three months' survey throughout British Railways up to 30th June, 1960:

Upholstery slashed	14,077
Windows broken	7,132
Lamps stolen or damaged ...	101,836
Advertising panels damaged ...	2,678
Mirrors broken	378

The total number of acts of vandalism in the three months was 146,910.

Among other changes effected under the reorganisation scheme were the realignment of police areas and changes of area headquarters from Birmingham to Manchester (Midlands) and Windsor to Bristol (Western); merging of London Transport Police into the main body; expansion of training facilities to recruits and senior officers at the Commissioner's Police School; and the initiation of adequate training for cadets. At the end of last year the Force was 233 short of its 2,995 establishment.

DERBYSHIRE'S PEAK CRIME FIGURE

In his annual report for 1960, Mr. W. E. Pitts, Chief Constable of Derbyshire, regrets to have to report the highest number of crimes ever recorded in the county: an increase of 1,036 over 1959, totalling 7,133, of which 5,034 were detected. Breaking offences and larcenies still maintained a high level, many of these crimes being attributable to juveniles. There was a significant increase in the number of breaking offences committed by professional criminals operating from outside the county, and by criminals skilled in the use of explosives.

Relations with the public were extremely good throughout the year and Mr. Pitts records with pleasure the increasing interest shown in the Police service by local authorities and clubs, schools, church organisations, Scouts, and works' parties.

VEHICLES WORTH £50,000 STOLEN IN MANCHESTER

In an appeal to owners to immobilise cars and vehicles left in the open for long periods, Manchester Police reported last month that 89 vehicles, including 41 cars, vanished without trace from the city's streets last year. They were worth about £50,000.

THE LONDON AIRPORT DIAMOND CASE

"Wholesale Thieving" says Recorder

THE activities of a gang of diamond thieves and receivers who operated at London Airport against B.O.A.C. registered mail consignments came to an end at the Old Bailey last month.

Losses of industrial diamonds, other stones, and bank notes caused public alarm when they were reported earlier in the year. In the trial of the 10 men in the present case, six of whom were airport workers, it came to light that the losses amounted to more than £250,000.

The thefts had been carried out over a period of many months, it was stated, and the Recorder, Sir Anthony Hawke, in passing sentence, described them as wholesale thieving. There was little doubt, he said, that there was common talk among the loaders that the thefts represented an easy way of getting money.

Of the gang, one man, Philip Ilbury, a loader aged 30, received six years' imprisonment. It was stated in court that he had admitted offences involving £250,000 and that it appeared he had made £10,000 out of the thefts. Lesser sentences passed on other members of the gang ranged from three years to six months.

Prolonged Investigations

The complaints of losses led to prolonged investigations and observations by the local police, B.O.A.C. and G.P.O. security officers, and the Ministry of Aviation Constabulary. Ilbury was stopped on 6th May and two mail bags were found in his car with diamonds worth £52,400 in them. As a result of his statements, other arrests were made. Most of the men, it was stated, had previously had good records.

OVERHAUL OF SYSTEM

These thefts and others concerning internal mails have led to considerable inquiry into possible methods of concealing the presence of registered mail. As stated in a special article in the *Security Gazette* in June on G.P.O. security, the study of new procedures and precautions is continually in hand.

Once the G.P.O. has handed mails over, in this case to B.O.A.C., responsibility for safe protection rests with the carrier. But special problems are obviously involved in the transport of mails by air and, indeed, in the security not only of the base airport, but also of other landing points overseas.

Personalia

MIDLAND BANK SECURITY CHIEF



Mr. Stephen Glander

Last month brought another appointment of a security officer by one of the "big five" banks. The Midland Bank selected Det. Chief Superintendent Stephen Glander to take charge of its security from 1st October. Aged 56, he was the senior member of Scotland Yard's Murder Squad and was in charge of No. 2 District C.I.D.

Mr. Glander is the third senior officer to be recruited from the Metropolitan Police's C.I.D. to help in bank security. The Midland's action follows the appointment, as recorded in previous issues, of Mr. Herbert Sparks by Barclays, and Mr. William Stone by the Westminster, each being former Chief Superintendents.

The Midland is also following the other two banks' method of organizing the security departments. Mr. Glander will work in concert with a bank official chosen to specialise in these duties, and will be responsible to the Chief Inspector. The Midland has 2,300 branches.

New C.I.B. Head at Yard

Other changes have taken place at the Yard following Mr. Glander's retirement. Superintendent Charles Cudmore is promoted to take his place as head of No. 2 District and is succeeded in his position of chief of the Central Intelligence Bureau by Det. Superintendent John Du Rose. The bureau was instituted some months ago, as part of the new drive against criminals, to provide integrated information facilities.

In turn Supt. Du Rose is succeeded by Det. Superintendent Frederick Gerrard, formerly in charge of the C.I.D. in "S" Division, which is the Yard's biggest police area.

Assistant Chiefs

Chief Superintendent Eric Watson, in charge of Slough Division of Bucks. Constabulary, has been appointed Assistant Chief Constable of Warwickshire.

A second appointment last month was of Chief Superintendent C. H. Cooksley, Notts. Constabulary, to be Assistant Chief Constable of Hertfordshire.

FROM DORSET TO DEVON

The new Chief Constable of Devon, succeeding Lt.-Col. R. R. M. Bacon on his move to the Yard, is to be Lt.-Col. R. B. Greenwood, who has been Chief Constable of Dorset since 1955.

Col. Greenwood began his police career as a constable in the Lincolnshire County Force in 1931. He was made Chief Clerk with the rank of inspector in 1939 and became Chief Inspector in 1940. In 1944 he was promoted Superintendent, and two years later became Assistant Chief Constable. He gained his army rank by service with Allied Military Government from 1944-46.

Col. Greenwood was appointed an O.B.E. in 1953 and also holds the King's Police Medal.

Carlisle's Chief Constable

Chief Superintendent F. E. Williamson, of Manchester City Police, is to be the new Chief Constable of Carlisle in succession to Mr. W. Lakeman. Aged 44, he has been with the Force since 1936.

Mr. Williamson served in the R.M.P. during the war as a captain and rose rapidly on his return to Manchester, becoming Inspector in 1952, Chief Inspector in 1953, Superintendent in 1958, and Chief Supt. in 1961.

Commandant of No. 6 P.T.C.

The Home Secretary has approved the appointment of Superintendent F. A. Brown of Portsmouth City Police as Commandant of the No. 6 District Police Training Centre at Folkestone from 1st October.

Aged 46, Mr. Brown joined the Force in 1936 as a constable. During the war he was employed on emergency duties, and subsequently served as Welfare and Communications Officer. From 1953-57 he was an instructor at the Police College and, since his return to Portsmouth, has been mainly in charge of the traffic, communications, and warrants departments.

BIRMINGHAM FIRE CHIEF

Mr. A. E. Webb has been promoted from deputy chief to be Chief Officer of the Birmingham Fire Brigade. He succeeds Mr. A. W. Paramor.

He has been with the Brigade since 1935, apart from army service in the war in which he gained the rank of Captain. After the war he became in turn Company Officer, Station Officer, and Divisional Officer. Mr. Webb reached Third Officer rank in 1959 and that of Deputy Chief in 1960.

LT.-COLONEL ORESTE PINTO Legendary Figure

The death occurred on 20th September of Lt.-Colonel Oreste Pinto. Through the medium of his writing and his popular counter-espionage series on T.V. and radio, Pinto had become the incarnation in the public mind of the legendary, all-seeing British Intelligence Officer.

Of Dutch origin, he began his work as an agent in the Netherlands at the time of the First World War, and served also in the French Deuxième Bureau. During the Second World War he did excellent work as a British counter-intelligence officer, and his published account of some of his cases made good reading.

Pinto once enumerated some of the qualities he thought most necessary in a C.I. officer. They were: a phenomenal memory, great patience and regard for detail, a gift for languages (he claimed mastery of six and a working knowledge of seven others, though not of Russian), a knowledge of practical psychology, high moral courage, a detailed knowledge of Europe's big towns, and a thorough knowledge of international law. He should be, too, said Pinto, a born actor and possess the gift of detection.

Mr. Per Lind, a Swedish security officer on the staff of Forenade Svenska Vakt, Huskvarna, has been the guest under an exchange scheme, of the British subsidiary, Factory Guard System. He is seen here receiving a tankard from Mr. G. Grant Richards, Managing Director of F.G.S., as a memento of his visit.



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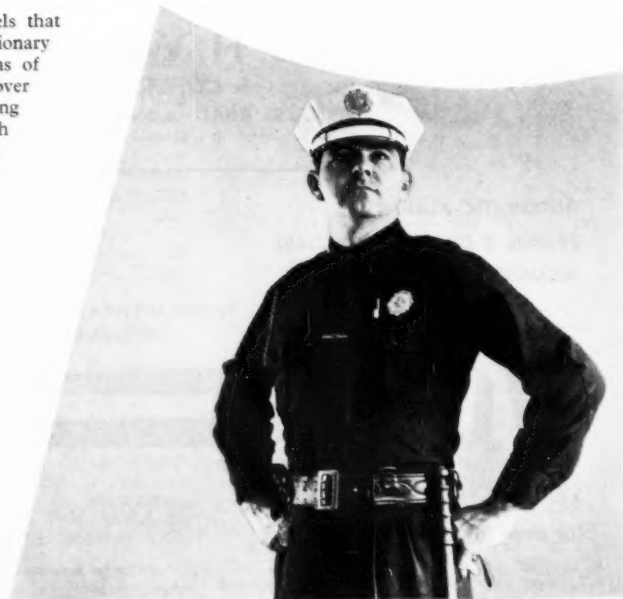
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Patrol Service: Available to a client who feels that his property does not warrant a full time stationary guard. The patrol will make irregular inspections of the property in question throughout the night, over the week-end and on national holidays. On arriving at the property the patrolman will check by radio with our Headquarters, then proceed into the building and execute his duties. The time of inspection will be recorded on the client's own time clock ensuring that the correct amount of inspections has been carried out and leaving a visual record of them.

Personnel: In order that we can maintain a quality service, quality personnel have to be used. A patrolman has to be between the age of 25 and 40 years, prepared to undergo a complete background investigation, have good habits and a recent military background, and be physically fit. He is not permitted to undertake any extra work on a part-time basis. The commencing salary at UNITED for a patrolman is £884 per annum for a 42-hour week.

Signs: All properties that are protected by the United Security System have fluorescent signs and decals placed at strategic points. These signs are most effective as a psychological deterrent to any would-be thieves or vandals, i.e. Has the Patrol just left? . . . Is it on its way back? . . . Where is it?



With all efficient security organisations Radio Communication is a necessary service. This service must be provided by an equipment which is reliable, low power consumption, yet still provide the high performance needed to ensure full coverage of the service area. From the outset the Armoured Car Company selected **RADIO TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT** exclusively. The Hudsons of the company met all the specific requirements of security organisations.

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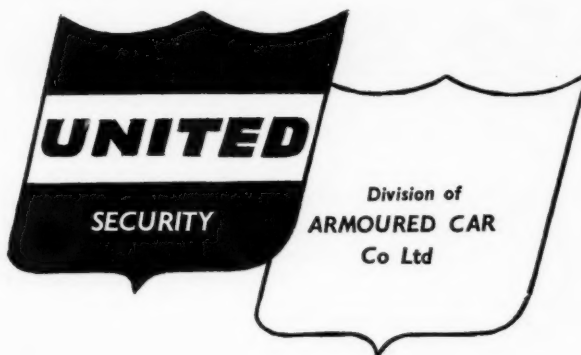


Security Survey: Please feel free to call us on any security matter. Our qualified representative is available to advise you on the best security measures to take, whether we are able to supply or not.

Communication: In constant touch by radio, the patrolman can sound an alarm, or call for assistance. The radio despatcher can refer to the client's files for information regarding the property being protected and relay to the patrol on duty. In the case of flooding, fires, electrical and mechanical breakdowns, a delay could cost a tremendous amount of money.

Reports: Incident reports are used as a means of bringing violations to the immediate attention of the client — such as unlocked doors and safes, broken windows, faulty fire fighting equipment, safety hazards, etc. One copy is left at the scene and a further copy is directed the following morning to the Head Office of the client concerned.

Each month a security inspection report is mailed to the client informing him of potential fire and safety hazards or vandal enticements, or if any security risk exists in or around his property. This report is compiled from personal inspection tour of the property by an agent from our Security Division coupled with information taken from incident reports during the month.



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NEWCASTLE
NOTTINGHAM
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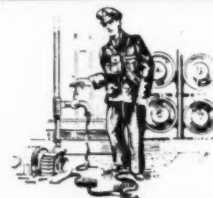


Doors and gates locked	4,095
Doors and gates closed	1,281
Windows closed	9,340
Faulty locks, doors, windows and fences	1,604
Open safes and strong rooms	199
Keys taken charge of	533
Criminal offences discovered	82
Criminals apprehended	48
Unauthorised persons ejected	205
Authorised persons identified	2,574
Smoking in forbidden places	50
Irregularities in clocking in and out	86
Electric lights switched on or off	17,347
Machinery, heating apparatus and mains turned off	5,014
Leaking gas taps and welding equipment turned off	291
Running taps and valves turned off	686
Faulty electrical equipment and installations	380
Faulty taps, pipes, cylinders and drains	362
Faulty machinery, buildings and fixtures	261
Fires discovered and Fire Brigade called	49
Fires extinguished by the Security Officer	87
Fire-resisting doors open or faulty	2,030
Observations regarding fire appliances	223
Faulty heating appliances	19
Other fire prevention observations	461
Observations concerning accident prevention	132
Various reports of unclassified nature	4,806
First aid rendered	68
	52,313



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CRIME REVIEW

Last month's record brought a series of heavy losses from wage attacks. This form of ambush has assumed almost conventional tactics, and seems to have replaced the earlier wave of attacks on safes and strong rooms. Meanwhile, the scale of losses from lorry thefts remains high.

ATTACKS BY RAM GANGS

£6,000 and £7,000 Taken

The most serious incident took place at Dagenham on 1st September. There, a gang of eight men got away with £6,000 from the boot of a car owned by the Sterling Engineering Co. Ltd.

The company's car was first rammed head-on by a car from which five bandits leapt out wearing hoods. A second vehicle which had followed the company's car drove up behind and its occupants also joined in the attack. They used pick-axe handles to smash the windows whilst the boot was opened. And before the gang drove off in a third car, one of them savagely inflicted more blows on the driver. Both he and a security officer were taken to hospital. A cashier was slightly injured. The scene was reminiscent of a small battle field.

In a second incident on the 21st at

Enfield, five bandits managed to escape with £7,000 from a cash-carrying car operated by a small security firm. The two security men, though accompanied by a dog, were attacked as they were about to enter their car from a Midland Bank branch in Hertford Road. They were carrying the cash in two bags which were snatched from them as they and the dog succumbed to the flurry of blows.

In a third raid, £3,500 in wages were snatched after a ram attack at Hatfield Peverel, Essex, on a car belonging to a firm of agricultural engineers, as it returned from the bank. Two cashiers and the driver were overwhelmed by the usual form of tactics, and the gang escaped in a waiting vehicle.

CIGARETTE VEHICLES A TARGET

£62,000 Worth in Two Raids

Early in the month, in two separate incidents in London, gangs got away with hauls of cigarettes each valued at about £30,000.

At the British Road Services depot in Romford Road, Stratford, a night watchman was overpowered. The gang then cut open a wire cage containing the cartons and loaded them into their own vehicle.

During the same weekend, on the 3rd, thieves stole a lorry which had been left at a filling station packing site at Upper Norwood. A man is said to have called at the office for the lorry keys and the lorry was later reported to be missing.

These raids are only the more recent of a series which has caused much concern over the past few months. The chief target has been cigarettes—consignments of £40,000 and more—have been lost, but other loads include meat and cloth. A lorry containing £3,000 worth of fabric was taken at Clapham, for example, on 13th September.

Alarm Saves £40,000

Against this background comes the welcome news that towards the end of the month an alarm system fitted to a lorry scared off a gang who attacked a driver near Daventry. He refused to show them how to stop it. They left him bound, but the load of cigarettes, worth £40,000, was also left intact.

JEWEL RAID FOILED

On the 25th September, four men wearing masks almost succeeded in carrying out a daring raid inside a jeweller's office in Gray's Inn Road, Holborn. They entered the room at about 11 a.m. and surprised the owner and two of his staff. There was a violent struggle, but the gang got away with jewels from the safe. However, a quick-witted lorry driver saw them escaping and, by trying to ram their car, caused them to drop the bag with the jewels. The owner of the firm received severe head injuries. It is believed one of the gang was also injured by the lorry.

POSTMAN CARRIED OFF £350 Haul

In the centre of London on the 14th an armed gang ambushed a postman as he was delivering registered packets containing £350 to a firm in Holborn. They coshed him, pushed him into a car, and left him some miles away in Highgate.

RAM ON FURRIERS

At the end of September a raid on a fur shop in Piccadilly, London, again showed the way in which criminals imitate each other's successful tactics. Our previous issue gave details of an attack on a fur shop in Mayfair in which the shop front was smashed in by a lorry.

On the 25th a gang used a plank fastened to their car to break the glass front door of the second fur shop. They then snatched the furs and escaped.

G.P.O. Attacks

£18,000 SAFE RAID

The first heavy loss by the G.P.O. for some time came on 3rd October, when a gang blew a safe at a sub-post office in Kennington Road, Lambeth. The raid was discovered only when the staff opened the office on the next morning, though a resident nearby heard the noise of the explosion.

The safe door was blown off. Stamps and orders made up most of the haul, with £270 in cash.

RAIDS THAT FAILED

The value of an alarm system was again proved in an incident at Bow on the 12th. A gelignite gang blew the strong room door of a rope manufacturing firm but, frightened by the operation of the alarm, they made off, when a little more work might have brought a haul.

Another gang managed to blow three safes in a building firm's office at Ilford on the next day without disturbing residents nearby. But they were disturbed by a cleaner as they attacked the fourth safe which held the money. They fled, leaving explosive packed around it.

NATIONAL GALLERY SECURITY INQUIRY

Following the recent theft of the Goya painting—valued at £140,000—of the first Duke of Wellington from the National Gallery, an independent inquiry into the gallery's security was agreed to by the Trustees to gain general reassurances.

The committee of inquiry is to be composed of Lord Bridges and Sir John Ferguson. Lord Bridges was formerly Permanent Secretary to the Treasury and was Secretary of the Cabinet during the last war. He is Chairman of the Royal Fine Arts Commission.

Sir John Ferguson is the former Chief Constable of Kent. He retired from the army in 1933 to enter the Metropolitan Police. He became Chief Constable of the Sussex Joint Police Force from 1943-45, and on rejoining the Yard was made Assistant Commissioner. He took charge of the Kent Force in 1946.

N.U.B.E. CRITICISE BANK SECURITY

Claims that staffs were exasperated by the attitude of some banks to security were made at the T.U.C. conference last month by Mr. J. L. Hornby, general secretary of the National Union of Bank Employees.

He declared that employees should have a voice in security measures. Mr. Hornby said that the London clearing bankers had set up a sub-committee to deal with security, but had declined to allow the Union to take part. He considered that the banks had shown little initiative until the Union gave publicity to the matter.

The T.U.C. supported a resolution seeking greater protection for bank clerks.

Technical Information

PRESSURE CONTACT MAT

A warning device which can be a valuable complement to burglar alarm systems and is also of great use in the protection of doors or other apertures in offices, factories, and houses, is the pressure contact mat. A well-made and effective example is now being produced by Granley Products (London) Ltd.

Some six years of development lie behind the mat's present form, says the company. It is available in either open circuit or closed circuit design, and incorporates transistors both to give efficient working and to cut out bulkiness. The mat operates when pressure is applied to the flat mesh inside the P.V.C. surface, and the mat can be adjusted to different ranges of sensitivity. Any cutting of the circuit, of course, sets off the alarm. In cases where the floor or other surface prevents the use of suitable coverings as disguise, the mat can be made available in a heavier version to simulate rubber. One novel application is in the protection of pictures since the mat can be inserted inside a frame.

The cost of the closed circuit version is about £3. Further details are available from the firm at 30-32 Kingsland Road, London, E.2.

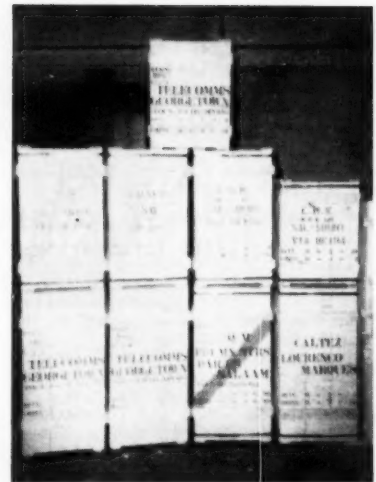
LIVERPOOL CASH-CARRYING BY SECURICOR

The Liverpool Security Delivery Company, which began a cash and valuables transport service earlier this year, has been acquired by Securicor Ltd.

The initials, L.S.D., have been retained in the title, but they now stand for Liverpool Securicor Delivery Ltd.

P.T. AGREEMENT ON BULLION VANS

In co-operation with the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, Glover, Webb & Liverside Ltd. recently established a purchase-tax exempt specification for bullion vans and mobile pay offices which has been approved by the Purchase Tax Department of H.M. Customs & Excise. This specification is incorporated in the firm's range of "Safeguard" security vans. Details of the vans and their "Malco" equipment are given in the National Security Exhibition section in this issue.

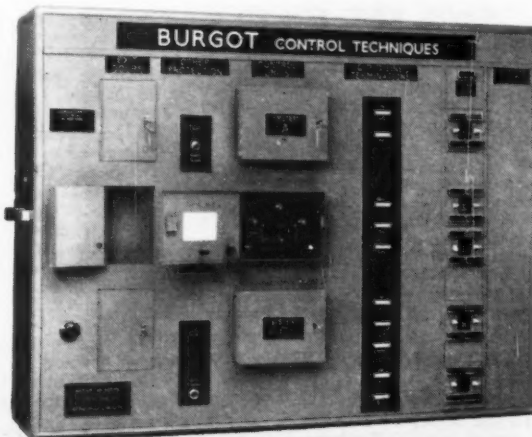


Blick Time Recorders Ltd. are proud of this picture of the firm's equipment ready for despatch to customers in Africa.

The company reports that August orders for their security clocks and system reached a peak figure, with 70% going overseas.

Hull City Police have incorporated the system in their permanent exhibition.

BURGOT TESTING UNIT



In order that security officers at large organisations can actually experiment with the various methods of using Central Alarm Stations, a demonstration unit which simulates the complete operation of opening and closing protected premises, and also simulates the techniques employed at the police or alarm companies central stations, has been produced by Burgot Rentals Ltd.

The unit has been made transportable so that, if necessary, prospective clients can have it sent to their own premises for inspection by independent experts. The unit enables tests to be carried out of the efficiency of the alarm systems, to break or short telephone wires, and to observe the effects of the application of different voltages.

New Watford Premises

Optoshield Ltd., manufacturers of eye protection and other safety products, are transferring all their production and development departments to more spacious accommodation at Watford, to implement their extensive new development programme.

Pyrene-Panorama Appointment

Miss B. P. Park, formerly with Optoshield Ltd., has been appointed Sales Manager of the Eye Protection Department of Pyrene-Panorama Ltd. Miss Park has specialised for many years in this field, and is widely known throughout the country to both Safety Officers and safety organizations.

Co-ordinating Ultra Telecommunications

Ultra Electronics Ltd. have formed a new Telecommunications Division to bring together specialist activities in this sphere. Its functions will be co-ordinated by Major General E. S. Cole, C.B., C.B.E., formerly director of Telecommunications at the War Office, who is appointed as Operational Manager. He has been a chairman of the British Joint Communications Electronics Board and is President of the Radio Society of Great Britain.

Ultra has established an agreement with the Electronics Capitol Corporation of the U.S. to expand its research and development programme. The company have also recently acquired W. S. Electronics Ltd., specialists in VHF/UHF communications, and Trix Electronics Ltd., specialists in audio and associate equipment.

Combination Vehicle Alarm

Auto Alarm Controls Ltd., of London, are the makers of a vehicle immobiliser and alarm which operates by the setting of a dial combination. It will protect doors, boot, and bonnet and has a warning light that the alarm is set.

When the vehicle is left, the doors are locked, the combination is set at numbers other than the code and is switched on, and the driver's door is finally locked. The alarm can be rendered inoperative only by putting the dials to the correct numbers on return. The cost of the system is 10 gns. fitted.

Security Gazette

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October 1961

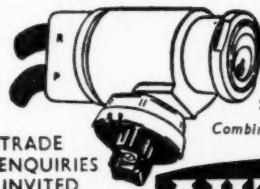
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NATIONAL SECURITY EXHIBITION

16th - 20th OCTOBER 1961

*The Royal Horticultural Society's Old Hall,
Vincent Square, London, S.W.1*

Opening Ceremony

We are pleased to announce that the National Security Exhibition will be opened on Monday, 16th October, at 10.45 a.m. by the Attorney-General, the Rt. Hon. Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, Q.C., M.P.

Home Secretary's Message

The Editor of the *Security Gazette* has received from the Home Secretary, Mr. R. A. Butler, a message that he regards crime prevention and fire prevention as very important and that he wishes all success to the Exhibition.

Services and Equipment on Show

*The following details of the stands have been supplied
by exhibitors for the information of visitors. The
exhibition is open daily from 10.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.*

EXHIBITS BY POLICE FORCES Stand Nos. 29, 39, 40, 42, 43 & 52

CRIME PREVENTION developments and the use of modern communication and scientific aids to maintain full efficiency in police functions are the themes of the group of exhibits by Durham, Lancashire, Shropshire, Essex, Buckinghamshire, and Leicester and Rutland Constabularies.

Emphasising the attention given by Forces to the encouragement of public and industrial support in prevention activities, they include advisory and publicity displays which show proper methods of protecting property and houses (with exhibits of doors and windows, etc.) and of carrying cash. Attention is also drawn to special aspects of crime prevention, such as the protection of children.

Other exhibits illustrate techniques of communication (the 999 system and keeping contact with the constable on the beat) and police equipment for waterways, including the use of frogmen.

NOTTINGHAM ELECTRONIC VALVE CO. LTD.

Stand No. 2

NOTTINGHAM ELECTRONIC VALVE CO. LTD. are exhibiting the two lowest priced closed circuit TV cameras in the world—their standard model at 119 guineas and their Minnie Eye, a fully transistor-

ised camera at 129 guineas. Both these cameras operate direct to a standard domestic TV receiver, giving a complete closed circuit system.

The Minnie Eye weighs only 4 lbs. and measures 8 in. x 4 in. x 4 in., and the standard model at 7 lbs. is only slightly bigger.

These cameras are ideal for bank and store security, gate control, dangerous viewing, observation of inflammable materials, and customer surveillance. They are easily transportable and can be rigged and operated by anyone in a matter of minutes.

ASSOCIATED FIRE ALARMS LTD. Stands Nos. 3, 8, 32, 33 and 34

ASSOCIATED FIRE ALARMS' Burglary and Fire Divisions are exhibiting their latest range of security equipment.

A marked feature of the Company's activity is their nation wide 24-hour Central Station Service operating in London at 40 Parker Street and at 18 Provincial centres. This service is in addition to Police and Fire Station Panel connections in the majority of counties.

The range of Fire Protection Detectors covers all applications. Particularly noteworthy is the variety of very compact but highly efficient devices—of which the "Fidela" is outstanding—suitable for commercial installations

The Burglary Protection equipment on show will include the pressure differential unit, which has proved itself extremely effective for concentrated volumetric protection, and also exhibited will be the ultra-sonic devices in addition to the well-tried contact and wire systems.

All equipment fully complies with Police, Fire and Insurance requirements and is backed up by a comprehensive maintenance service.

THE PYRENE COMPANY LTD. Stand No. 4

A SELECTION from the world's most comprehensive range of fire safety equipment, providing efficient protection against every fire risk in the home, in industry, commerce and transport. Of particular interest are: the "Pyrene" Home Fire Extinguisher, produced especially to deal with every class of fire outbreak in the home; new "Pyrene" general-purpose dry powder hand fire extinguishers for use where the fire risks are of a mixed character; and the completely new "Pyrene" Automatic Fire Detecting and Alarm System, which is of advanced and attractive design and features full-enclosed detector heads.

Full information will be available about all "Pyrene" fire detecting and fire extinguishing equipment—and the nationwide "Pyrene" Fire Extinguisher Rental and Maintenance Service.

Cont. on p. 345



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ASSOCIATED FIRE ALARMS LTD.

AUTO CALL CO. LTD.

IDEAL BURGLARY & FIRE PROTECTION CORP. LTD.

ON-GUARD SECURITY LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 25 WELLINGTON ST., LONDON, W.C.2. Branches throughout Gt. Britain

TAS/AF.205

Security Gazette

Services and Equipment on Show

BURGOT GROUP Stands Nos. 5, 6 and 7

THE MAIN CENTRE-PIECE in the extensive display by the Burgot Group of Companies is a large transparency showing the London central alarm station, one of many operated by the Burgot Company. This company are also demonstrating invisible rays, ultrasonic burglar devices, and control devices.

The Rely-a-Bell Company are showing a complete working model of a standard burglar alarm system and also a working model of grilles which it supplies for the protection of jewellers, grocers, and similar shops and premises. The Rely-a-Bell Company have also on display their new portable fire alarm which operates independently of the mains, and the "Link-A-Larm" system, which connects many floors in a building in a common protective system.

The Madewel Company are exhibiting their ultrasonic lock, which has been designed for use in very high security installations. Working models of it are on show.

The Burgot Group take special pride in offering a country-wide service to back up their products and own a fleet of nearly 100 service vehicles for this purpose. The Burgot Company are able to report with confidence that the police, on an average, make 50 arrests every month with the aid of their 999 anti-burglar equipment.

LEACH'S SECURITY SERVICE Stand No. 9

LEACH'S SECURITY SERVICE are specialist investigators of internal thefts and losses, frauds, conspiracies and pilfering in business concerns. Since its inception in 1947, as a department of Leach's Detective Bureau (founded 1930) the Service has handled thousands of such investigations which have resulted in many arrests and convictions.

The specialist services they offer include: observations, both mobile and static, which are carried out in radio-controlled, purpose-built vehicles. In 1960 Leach's successful carried out well over 1,000 such observations upon suspected persons and premises.

Road transport security checks have been developed exclusively by the company. This service was created in response to an urgent need by the distributive trades for a positive deterrent against pilfering. The checks have been found to stop 90 per cent of the losses normally sustained by companies with delivery fleets.

The Service supplies expert male and female searchers with or without automatic personnel selection. It has pioneered many electronic devices for investigation purposes and has a full range available for employment.

WASO LTD. Stand No. 10

WASO anti-theft devices are designed to combat the ever-growing number of car thefts. A vehicle fitted with one can-

not be driven away by a would-be thief.

There are Waso locks for all popular makes of car and also for heavier vehicles. As they are mechanical in operation they cannot be by-passed. The range includes gear shift locks for both floor-mounted and steering column gear changes and also steering wheel locks.

The fitting is comparatively simple and can be undertaken by any garage or service station. Once fitted they are completely trouble free and do not interfere in any way with the mechanical workings of the vehicle.

INDUSTRIAL POLICE ASSOCIATION Stand No. 13

THE INDUSTRIAL POLICE ASSOCIATION is a professional body, entirely non-political in character. Its aims and objects, as set out in its Constitution and Rules, are:

To establish, promote, and encourage the science and professional practice of Industrial and Commercial Security, and all operations and expedients connected therewith.

To promote and make more effective security measures in industry and commerce, and to improve the status of the individual by providing a close liaison between all members of the profession, thus making possible an exchange of ideas, knowledge and experience between members and other organisations in all matters of common interest and mutual concern.

Membership is open to serving members of an industrial police organisation, employed in a whole or part-time capacity by an industrial or commercial establishment, Government Department, nationalised industry, or public utility body.

Branches have so far been established in London and the South East, the Midlands, the South, and the North West, and a National Council has been set up. The Secretary of the National Council is Mr. T. G. Sanders, 54 St. Peters Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

L. & G. FIRE APPLIANCE CO. LTD. Stand No. 14

THE L. & G. FIRE APPLIANCE CO. LTD. have on display a selection of their comprehensive range of Fire Protection Equipment. The main exhibit is the L. & G. Autoreel, the finest full automatic hose reel manufactured in the country. After only one-and-three-quarter turns of the reel, water is immediately available at the nozzle. To shut off, the reel is reversed twice. This can be done no matter how much hose has been unwound. The reel is a fine piece of engineering, and a cut-away model is on show to demonstrate its mechanism.

On display also is Frijol, the Fire protection paint made by L. & G. which has the same qualities as an ordinary flat finish emulsion paint with the following advantages. It has a Class One certificate for fire proofing issued by the Fire Officers' Committee. It is cheaper than ordinary paint and has a high cover-

ing power. It can be made in any colour required and is, in short, the ideal office and factory paint.

With branches throughout the United Kingdom, L. & G. Fire Appliance Co. Ltd., can offer a nation-wide maintenance and service organisation. Advice is offered on existing fire protection equipment and the installation of new, under no obligation to the prospective client.

TYER & COMPANY LTD. Stand No. 15

TYER & CO. LTD. are showing their range of "Perram" intruder alarms, which use either photo-electric or ultra-sonic beams. In line with their usual design policy, full use has been made of transistors and other modern techniques. Three equipments are exhibited: (a) long-range, photo-electric infra-red beam unit, suitable for over 1,000 ft.; (b) medium range, photo-electric infra-red beam unit, suitable for 250 ft.; (c) short range, ultra-sonic, suitable up to 25 ft.

In the photo-electric units, the usual spinner motor has been eliminated, and the lamps are directly modulated. Elimination of the motor disposes of one of the major causes of breakdown in this type of unit, and also assures absolute silence in operation. Two lamps are incorporated to avoid failure.

The "Perram" ultra-sonic unit is suitable for a beam lamp up to 25 ft. and uses high frequency sound in the region well above human hearing. The wave length is considerably longer than light, even in the infra-red region, and will pierce the most dense fog or mist. It cannot possibly be heard, and there is no associated light or heat.

In all the above equipment the only moving part is the relay. All units are suitable for operation at 200/250 volts A.C., single phase, or 12 volts D.C. supply. A full range of ancillary equipment is also available.

MINIMAX LTD. Stand No. 16

MINIMAX LIMITED, Feltham, will be showing on their stand a complete range of their New Polythene Lined Extinguishers, some of which can be made frost resistant down to 37 degrees of frost (-5 degrees F.).

Their "Air Foam" extinguisher, which gives an expansion rate of 12/1, produces a minimum of 24 gallons of foam at temperatures down to 37 degrees F. of frost. The design allows one man to use two of these extinguishers simultaneously and to discharge approximately 50 gallons of foam on to a fire within a period of 60 seconds.

One of the cylindrical polythene-lined extinguishers will be sectioned to show the many special features incorporated in the design of the new "Minimax" extinguishers.

Minimax Limited will also be showing a range of their Portable "C.O.2" Type Extinguishers and one of their 1/2 in. diameter First Aid Hydraulic Hose Reels.

Services and Equipment on Show

MORGANS OF MANCHESTER **Stand No. 17**

MORGANS OF MANCHESTER are specialists in the training of guard dogs for vehicle and vehicle depot security duties. This form of security has been found to be one of the most economical and effective deterrents to criminal attacks. The use of dogs in vehicle and depot security in London and in other large urban areas is growing and will undoubtedly play a large part in redeeming the losses of valuable loads.

The firm also supplies guard dogs and handlers to clients' special requirements for the protection of premises and property, and undertakes the training of dogs for films, T.V., ringcraft, obedience, etc. Puppies are available for sale.

Mr. Douglas Morgan will be in personal attendance throughout the Exhibition and will supervise periodical demonstrations of his guard dogs in action.

C. S. TRANSIT LTD. **Stand No. 18**

THE "ARRESTOR" SAFETY BAG, a suitcase type of bag, made of tough fibre glass is divided into two compartments, one housing valuables with a capacity of 1,550 cubic inches, the other, the mechanism, which is foolproof. The case is locked by a Chubb's 5-lever lock.

The mechanism is fired by an electrical detonator which pierces a bottle of compressed air (C.O.₂), the motive power. Two different releases are incorporated, one when the bag is snatched from the carrier, the other when an attempt is made to remove the bag from an office, room or car.

In each case, when the release pin is operated (unknown by the thief) the handle retracts on non-return ratchets, gripping the hand of the person attempting to steal the bag. Simultaneously three telescopic arms extend to 6 ft. long, each in three different directions, and a police whistle blows. Both the C.O.₂ and ratchet release controls are inside the bag.

G. H. WOOD & CO. LTD. **Stand No. 19**

G. H. WOOD & CO. LTD. have specialised in vehicle security for over 25 years and are therefore very experienced in the many factors involved in beating the thief. They manufacture a comprehensive range of anti-thief products, and their Leytonstone workshop functions at continual full pressure installing equipment for the private individual, business houses, and the motor trade.

Continual research is applied in order to keep "one step ahead". The main object of design is automatic operation of equipment, which safeguards against forgetful drivers and protects against collusion.

In brief, equipment is divided into three main categories:

- (1) Physical protections in the form of special locks, bolts, and window fittings;
- (2) Immobilisers, petrol and diesel;
- and (3) Alarms.

These may be installed separately or as a combination to obtain maximum security relating to a specific risk.

THE ARMoured CAR **COMPANY LTD.** **Stand Nos. 20 and 22**

THE SUCCESS OF the Armoured Car Co. Ltd. rests upon three things—an efficient operations programme and an efficient security system to cover that programme, each based on massive experience gained in the United States during three decades, and an efficient staff to carry them out. There can be no degrees of efficiency. If efficiency is not total it is totally ineffectual, and its price is eternal vigilance.

We at the Armoured Car Company are proud of our operations programme; we are proud of the security system which guarantees it; we are proud of our highly-trained, highly-paid staff who operate it. Since the Armoured Car Company introduced its system to Britain in 1957 it has gained a long and impressive list of clients. It has never lost a single shilling or a single client.

PYE TELECOMMUNICATIONS **LTD.**

Stand No. 23

PYE TELECOMMUNICATIONS LTD. were formed in 1944 to market telecommunications equipment and since then have become the largest manufacturer of mobile radio-telephones in Europe with products currently being exported to over 90 countries.

Pye Telecommunications' engineers undertake surveys and systems planning in any part of the world. Repair and maintenance facilities are arranged through Pye Depots in most of the large cities in Great Britain and similar facilities are provided overseas by appointed agents.

A comprehensive range of fixed and mobile VHF radio-telephone equipment will be displayed on the Pye Telecommunications stand, together with a film showing radio-telephones in service with Security Express Limited.

Pye radio-telephone equipment, which can be supplied on rental maintenance for a few shillings per week, is playing an increasing role in the interests of speed and efficiency.

FURMAX ALARM CO. LTD. **Stand No. 24**

THE FURMAX ALARM SYSTEM, which makes a feature of the well-known "Limpet" together with the Combination Switch unit, is now in service throughout the U.K. with nationalized undertakings and commercial and industrial concerns.

In its original form the "Limpet" was specifically designed to protect the lock and the immediate area of the safe or strong room. Although the protection of this particular area will always be the most important, on account of its vulnerability, the Furmax Alarm System is now available for the additional protection of doors, walls, ceilings, etc.

A continual process of development and refinement, in which balanced circuits and polarised relays form but a part, ensures that the Furmax Alarm can be adapted, or "tailored" to meet the most exacting requirements of any specialized security problem.

SECURICOR LTD. **Stand Nos. 25 and 26**

SECURICOR LTD. are the oldest established security organisation in Great Britain. From its headquarters at Old Swan House, Chelsea Embankment, London, S.W.3, Securicor cover all aspects of security, including protection against fire, flooding, and other hazards.

Through the establishment of branches throughout the country, Securicor's Services are now available to a much wider public, affording a measure of protection hitherto unknown.

Their facilities include: advisory and investigation service for industrial and commercial managements; static guards for internal security duties; beat watching; mobile patrols in constant radio contact with Headquarters; armoured security vehicles for the safe collection and delivery of cash and valuable goods; and a telecontact service for firms employing their own night watchmen.

Securicor's associated companies are: Night Security Ltd., providing full facilities for protection of premises and property;

Security Products Ltd., who specialise in all types of thief-proof alarms and electronic devices;

White & McCombie Ltd., who provide many types of uniforms, protective clothing, and overalls.

THE CARRISAFE CO. **Stand No. 27**

THE "CARRISAFE" is a small device which fits easily into any briefcase or bag containing valuables or cash, and gives a high degree of protection from the "snatch" thief. The device consists of a metal box containing a special chemical dye, attached by cable to the carrier's belt, bracelet, or vehicle. When the cable linking the case with the carrier or vehicle is pulled out or cut, red smoke is emitted which immediately dyes the thief as well as the notes and valuables in the case which will therefore become useless to the thief.

Special belts, bracelets, and briefcases are made by The Carrisafe Company for use with the device and there is a special metal case designed for carrying large sums of cash in a vehicle.

YALE & TOWNE LTD. **Stand No. 28**

IT IS ESTIMATED by the police that among all burglaries reported at least a quarter involve entry via doors. The fitting of Yale locks on the front and back doors will ensure safe protection. We are proud to show two of the wide range of Yale locks specially designed to bring security to your home. The first is the Yale M.555 five-lever mortice deadlock, a foolproof lock which is recommended by all the leading insurance companies. It cannot

Services and Equipment on Show

be jemmied and will withstand a side pressure of 4,800 lb.

The second lock is the Yale No. 1 automatic cylinder dead latch. This is specially designed for glass panelled doors. It gives double protection against burglary, for it cannot be turned from the inside without a key and cannot be forced. The lever handle is locked with the key and the door is shut. Once it is closed both the handle and the bolt are automatically deadlocked against end-pressure but the key enables you still to enter from the outside.

SECURITY EXPRESS LTD.

Stand No. 30

SECURITY EXPRESS LTD. were formed by Thomas De La Rue & Co. and Wells Fargo Armoured Corporation of New York, and began operations in London in March of last year. The service has since been extended to a number of major cities in the country and is ever in the process of further expansion.

In addition to having the unparalleled experience of the two Companies mentioned above, Security Express have a team of experts led by Sir Percy Sillitoe, K.B.E., D.L. Sir Percy, in addition to being Chief Constable of Sheffield from 1926-31, and of Glasgow from 1931-43, was Director-General of MI5 from 1946-53, and of the International Diamond Security Organisation from 1954-57.

Security Express operates a fleet of specially constructed radio-controlled armoured vehicles, manned by a crew of three, specially selected and trained. This company also provide exclusive night safe facilities on client's own premises, as well as supplying high quality safes of all categories, including special orders to customer's own specifications.

SECURITY GAZETTE LTD.

Stand No. 31

THE SECURITY GAZETTE is the journal of the industrial security, crime prevention, and fire protection movement. It has played a large part in recent years in building up a wider appreciation of security's vital place in national affairs.

The *Gazette*, a monthly independent publication, circulates among security and fire officers, the Police and Fire Service, factory and personnel directors and managers, the banks, insurance companies, Government Departments and Local Authorities, etc.

Besides its home readership the magazine also circulates throughout the Commonwealth, in Europe, and in the U.S.A.

It is the official journal of the Industrial Police Association.

INDUSTRIAL SECURITY BUREAU LTD.

The Industrial Security Bureau Ltd. provides industry, commerce, and individual bodies with a specialist consultative and advisory security service. It undertakes surveys of organisation and methods, and investigates particular problems.

The Bureau is completely objective and

impartial in its approach and its services have been used by the Boards of some of the most important companies in the country.

Sir Ronald Howe, formerly Deputy Commissioner and Head of the C.I.D. at Scotland Yard, is a director of the Bureau.

SECURE SAFES (COVENTRY) LTD.

Stand No. 34

THE MODEL 12 SECURE SAFE, produced by Secure Safes (Coventry) Ltd., attempts to take a new look at security as it affects the owners of multiple stores, the individual shopkeeper, licensed premises, offices, or the private home.

A distinguished police officer, asked for his definition of an ideal safe, laid down the following essentials: A safe should be invisible, its existence unsuspected. If discovered, it should be irremovable, impregnable, fireproof—and it should be inexpensive.

This exacting series of requirements has been the aim of Secure Safe designers. The Model 12 is a tubular safe, 6 in. in diameter, with a square base plate, designed to be sunk into any solid floor and secured in steel-reinforced concrete. When installed its metal cover is flush with the floor surface and can be completely concealed.

The only part of the safe open to attack is the heavy circular door, 5½ in. diameter. It has been possible to make this small area immensely strong. The hardened steel door closes on the principle of a gun breach (90 degree turn) and includes a patented anti-drilling device. The bolt is independent of the 7-lever lock, and would remain in the closed position even if the lock could be forced inwards. As fireproof as a safe could be, and the price is only £24.

INGERSOLL LOCKS LTD.

Stand No. 35

IN THE LONG HISTORY of lock designing there is no record of such great security given so simply as by Ingersoll "Impregnable" Locks. The 10 lever mechanism, the solidity of construction, the unique key design and key registration scheme are a real barrier to unlawful entry. By using 10 levers, over 1,000,000 entirely different combinations are available for each key section. Ingersoll therefore supply a different combination with every lock unless the user requires alike combinations.

The present range includes rim, mortice and padlocks and new developments include locking bars and panic bars. The rim and mortice locks are finished in chromium, Florentine bronze and stainless steel (another new development) whilst the padlocks are chromium only. Special finishes can be made as required.

All Ingersoll "Impregnable" locks, including padlocks, can be supplied to operate under a master key. No matter how many buildings are involved Ingersoll can plan a suite with an exclusive combination from grand master key down to every change key.

BUTTERWORTHS

Stand No. 36

BUTTERWORTHS have served police officers for a number of years now; indeed, many of the firm's works have become standard reference books. Our Police Library comprises a diversity of titles, including the famous Moriarty series of which two—*Moriarty's Police Law* and *Moriarty's Questions and Answers on Police Subjects*—have just run into new editions.

Although they do not have any direct bearing on security, some of our recently published works may be of interest to visitors to the exhibition. These include *Mahaffy and Dodson on Road Traffic*, *Eddy and Loewe's New Law of Betting and Gaming* and *Wilson's Caravan Slices and Control of Development Act, 1960*, which gives guidance on every aspect of the new legislation.

The complete range of Butterworths books can be seen at our showroom in Bell Yard, Temple Bar, but a small cross-section is available for your inspection on the stand in the Exhibition Hall. We shall be pleased to help or advise you in any way, and we look forward to giving you information about our current publications.

"MALCO"—GLOVER, WEBB & LIVERSIDGE LTD.

Stand No. 37

A "SAFEGUARD" Multi-Purpose Security Van is exhibited by the long established firm of commercial bodybuilders, Messrs. Glover, Webb & Liversidge Ltd., of Marlborough Works, 561 Old Kent Road, London, S.E.1, specialists in vehicle security and distributors for all "Malco" Electronic Security Equipment, which is fitted as standard and demonstrated on the "SAFEGUARD" model.

Two standard "Safeguard" models, the Dual-Purpose and the Multi-Purpose Security van, are supplied on 15-cwt. COMMERCIAL, 10/12-cwt. and 16/18-cwt. AUSTIN and MORRIS, and 15-cwt. THAMES forward control vans. A full range of optional extras is available. A high degree of protection for drivers, guards and attendants is given by the vehicle.

"Malco" Automatic Immobilisers and Electronic Security Locks, which are manufactured by the Auto Magnetic Lock Co., have recently been awarded the first prize in the Road Haulage Association's Security Competition, the results of which were announced on 25th September. Together these provide the most efficient and effective protection yet produced for vehicle security. It is the only system by which all doors remain positively locked after the alarm has been sounded by an attempted opening of the doors. A demonstration panel showing each item of this prize-winning equipment is exhibited.

Services and Equipment on Show

KLAXON LTD. **Stand No. 38**

KLAXON are showing a wide variety of audible signals and alarms suitable for all industrial and emergency purposes. The volume of these units varies considerably. A range from 20 to 220 yards is obtained from high frequency horns and buzzers; 250 yards to 1 mile from motor-driven hooters; 1 mile to 3 miles from pneumatic horns; and 350 yards to 5 miles from electric air sirens.

Several of these units are reproduced in iron-clad and flame-proof versions and are also fully tropicalised.

An addition to this Company's range of audible signals is a bank or shop alarm unit. It consists of a type "Klaxet" horn encased in either a steel or non-corrosive alloy box and is sounded in conjunction with an interrupter unit which operates on a timing signal of two seconds on, one second off. Voltage 230/250, 50 cycles, single phase. Fitted with an on/off switch.

An alternative model interrupter unit is available for use with small sirens. This has a timing signal of 1½ seconds on, 1½ seconds off. Operating voltages are as above; it is fitted with on/off switch and wail/steady switch.

Full details and technical information of this range of equipment are available and those interested will be very welcome on our stand.

ELECTRIC PROTECTION SERVICES **Stand No. 41**

ELECTRIC PROTECTION SERVICES have selected two major types from their many security systems for demonstration. They are Phonetalarm protection of strong rooms by detection of sound and heat, and Telapproach protection of safes or metal cabinets by surrounding them with an electromagnetic field.

Featured in the E.P.S. exhibit is a photomural of a corner of their Central Station at 149-153 High Holborn, W.C.1, from which security service is rendered to several hundred banks and commercial companies. Alarm receiving equipment will be seen in operation to show how E.P.S. Service distinguishes between line faults and actual attacks in minimizing false alarms.

E.P.S., a branch of American District Telegraph Company (ADT), will open its second Central Station in the U.K. at Nottingham this month. The new station will serve approximately 100 subscribers, initially.

FACTORY GUARD SYSTEM LTD. **Stand No. 45**

FACTORY GUARD SYSTEM LIMITED provide a comprehensive security service throughout Great Britain.

By placing quality before quantity, and backed by 26 years of experience, the Company's services are now utilised by a very large cross-section of industry,

commerce and banking.

Security officers, young enough for the required stamina and mature enough to accept responsibility, backed by executives with many years of experience of crime prevention and fire-fighting, provide various forms of security watching to suit the largest and smallest concern.

Modern methods are used to back up the security officer, and guard dogs and closed-circuit television are some of the additional aids available.

Cash, valuables, works of art and antiques can be safely escorted to any part of the world.

A confidential Investigation Department provides a service for the legal profession, industry, commerce and banking.

The Company are showing a working, closed-circuit television installation; pamphlets, brochures, etc., explaining the service; and a trained guard-dog, with handler.

A private office is available for consultation with experts.

CHUBB & SON'S **LOCK AND SAFE CO. LTD.** **Stand Nos. 46, 47**

FOUNDED NEARLY 150 years ago, the world-famous Chubb & Son's Lock and Safe Co. Limited can offer security products ranging from a small window catch to a Treasury door weighing over 30 tons. Between these two extremes are a multiplicity of products covering every eventuality in security.

Locks for doors and windows, specialized locking systems, master key systems, safes graded to give protection against every known form of burglary attack, fire resisting equipment for every business record, and safe deposit installations secured by massive Treasury doors providing the ultimate in protection and designed in contemporary style — all are produced with the skill and craftsmanship of experience and the knowledge that the Chubb Company have been responsible for some of the most important and most famous security installations throughout the world.

Whether you require protection for your own personal belongings or for a country's bullion, Chubb security products have been tested in the laboratory as well as the field to provide the finest protection possible.

HARTWOOD ALARMS LTD. **Stand No. 48**

THE HARTWOOD Mark I Alarm protects both goods and vehicle. It gives all-round protection: a switch is fitted to each door, the boot, and the bonnet. By turning an exclusive key, which cannot be duplicated, the alarm is brought into silent alert and the vehicle is effectively immobilised by breaking the ignition circuit. Any intruder trying to enter the vehicle immediately sets off the alarm —

which can only be stopped by the authorised key-holder.

The Hartwood Automatic Immobiliser Mark II protects the vehicle only. This is a less expensive version of the security system designed to protect private cars. Requiring no action by the driver, it is made ready for operation by switching off the engine. Anybody trying to steal the vehicle, either by putting the key into the ignition or shorting out fuses, will set off the alarm.

Fitting Service. The system is backed by a quick, nation-wide mobile fitting service with depots in London and Manchester.

PHOTOME LTD. **Stand No. 49**

PHOTOME LIMITED are exhibiting equipment which steps up the issue of tamper-proof identity cards with photograph. It is composed of either of two automatic photographic machines, one capable of taking 20 strips of four non-fade photographs per hour and the other of taking 120 strips of non-fade photographs per hour.

In conjunction with the automatic photo machines, two laminators will be demonstrated; the hand machine laminating up to eight identity cards every four minutes and the continuous laminator up to 800 cards per hour. The combined use of these machines mean that staff, upon joining an establishment where there is a security risk, can be documented, photographed and issued with a tamper-proof identity card within 20 minutes. The laminators are easy to maintain and can be operated by semi-skilled personnel.

Photome Limited have a comprehensive service organisation covering the whole of the United Kingdom, including Ireland, to back up any security organisation operating this equipment.

BEULAH ELECTRONICS **Stand No. 50**

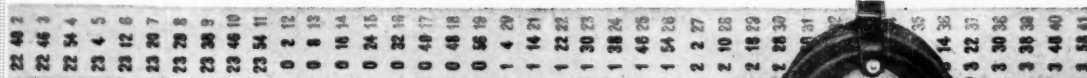
BEULAH ELECTRONICS will be showing for the first time the new D.800/IR. This is an unusual camera that "sees in the dark". It is a low-priced single unit camera fitted with an infra-red tube. A considerable number of applications will be found in Security and Protection. It can be used to detect an intruder in a dark room and it is also possible to obtain pictures when the room is illuminated by normal lighting. Industrial uses for the infra-red camera include measuring the temperature of heated metals.

A new miniature transistorised intercom will also be shown, which can be used as a "talk-back" unit in conjunction with the Beulah D.800 when installed in banks, "vision reception centres" and elsewhere.

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E.C.S. strengthens your security

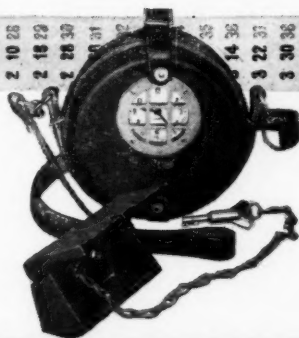


with the Watchman's Portable Clock

Constant vigil is the effective answer to burglary and fire. By installing the E.C.S. Watchman's Clock System, you ensure that personnel are alert and time-conscious and that your premises are efficiently patrolled.

Numbered keys are installed at strategic points. As the patrolman visits each point, he turns the appropriate key in his clock. The time and number of the station checked is automatically recorded and cannot be tampered with, as the clock can be opened only by a master key.

For full details and literature write to: Dept. Y,



English Clock Systems

179-185 GT. PORTLAND STREET · LONDON · W1

Telephone LAN 7226

Branch Offices in:

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MANCHESTER

Tel: CENTRAL 8737-8

Tel: CENTRAL 0858

LEEDS

GLASGOW

BELFAST

Tel: Leeds 24110

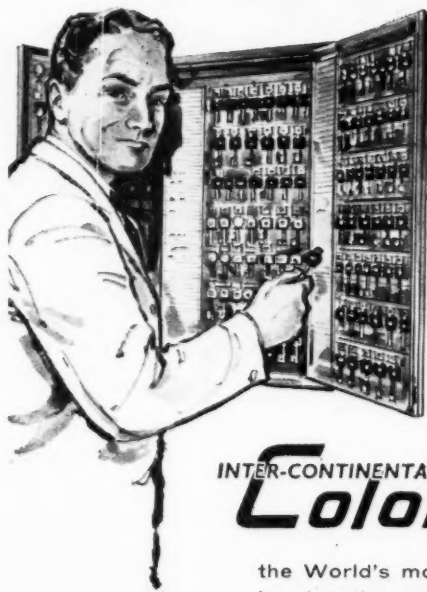
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Dept. **SG.1061**

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Transporting and safeguarding money is a matter for the expert. That is why Security Express came into being. Staffed by experts, directed by experts, Security Express protects you and your employees against the rising tide of robbery with violence. Security Express, an alliance of the two most famous names in security — Thomas De La Rue and Wells Fargo — operates on a nation-wide basis, carrying its cargo of banknotes and valuables in the already familiar dark green vans. Fitted with specially designed armour and in constant radio contact with headquarters, each van has a crew of three highly trained guards. It is the virtual impregnability of these armoured vehicles that is the basis of a completely safe and comprehensive security system. Security Express now operates in most large cities: enquiries should be made in the first instance to the London headquarters.

The head of Security Express is Sir Percy Sillitoe, K.B.E., D.L., late Chief Constable of Glasgow and Director-General of M.I.5.

valuable it's safer to send it by **SECURITY EXPRESS**

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NATIONAL EMPLOYERS' MUTUAL GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION LTD.

Stand No. 51

THIS ASSOCIATION was formed in 1914 in Lancashire for the purpose of transacting Workmen's Compensation insurance. After the end of the First World War the Association branched out into other forms of insurance and, in 1960, had a premium income of £8,492,634, with assets of £13,364,054.

They were pioneers in 1922 of an industrial accident prevention service to their policyholders and, equipped with a fully trained staff, are doing worthwhile work in this field. Qualified representatives will be on their Stand to answer questions.

They have recently, as a service to the public, brought out a Personal Violence policy, full details of which will be found on their Stand, where their staff will be pleased to answer any enquiries.

ENGLISH CLOCK SYSTEMS

Stand No. 53

ON DISPLAY, BY ENGLISH CLOCK SYSTEMS, is the E.C.S. Watchman's Clock, an instrument which increases security by ensuring that premises are always patrolled. The principle of this system is that small station boxes are placed at selected patrol points, and in these boxes are chained individually numbered keys. When the patrolman visits each point he turns the appropriate key in the clock and the number of the patrol point and the time at which it was visited are recorded on a tape. It is impossible to tamper with the clock or tape and the clock can only be opened by a master key, so that an indisputable record of the watchman's round is produced. In many cases insurance companies will reduce fire and burglary premiums when it is known that a Watchman's Clock which produces a printed record, is being used.

WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY SERVICE FOR CIVIL DEFENCE

Stand Nos. 1 & 12

W.V.S. are showing in their exhibit aspects of W.V.S. work relevant to national security. Among them are:

The Civil Defence Corps; W.V.S. is the Women's Auxiliary of the Corps, and 55,302 members are in the Welfare Section.

Food Flying Squads and Emergency Feeding work in time of disaster.

The Defence of the Home: the W.V.S. One-in-Five scheme which aims at bringing to the notice of 3,000,000 women the measures that housewives could take in their own homes to save unnecessary casualties and suffering as a result of nuclear weapons. The exhibition demonstrates the principles of protection against

heat, blast, and radio activity in a refuge room.

Exhibits are staged of household articles which any family would need in the refuge room for a period of up to a week in a fall-out area, and the type of foods which would be particularly useful in such an emergency.

FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

THE FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION were established in 1946 by the Fire Offices' Committee as a non-profit making organisation "to advance the science of, and to improve the methods for, the protection of persons and property on land, sea or air, against fire".

In collaboration with the Joint Fire Research Organisation, Government Departments, and professional, industrial and trade organisations, the Association undertake the study of a wide range of fire protection problems. Through the analysis of fire reports and through representation on technical committees the Association have assembled an extensive fund of knowledge and experience in every aspect of fire protection.

The Association disseminate advice and information about fire hazards and fire protection through their publications. Authoritative and specialised technical information is published in the form of technical information sheets and booklets. The Association are also active in the field of fire safety publicity.

JOINT FIRE RESEARCH ORGANISATION

THE JOINT FIRE RESEARCH Organization, run jointly by the Government (Department of Scientific and Industrial Research) and the insurance companies (Fire Office's Committee), has as its main objectives the prevention of fire, the mitigation of damage caused by fire, and the preservation of life in fires.

Research, which is carried out at the Fire Research Station, situated at Boreham Wood, Hertfordshire, embraces the collection and interpretation of fire statistics, the study of the many factors affecting ignition, growth and extinction of fires, the study of industrial fire hazards, and the effect of fires on building structures.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY (PERSONAL EQUIPMENT) MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

I.S.P.E.M.A.'s first concern, like that of any other Trade Association, is the welfare of its members. Meetings of the Council, under the Chairmanship of M. E. Roy Mullins (Parmelee G.B. Ltd.), are held regularly, and numerous technical sub-committees also meet to deal with problems raised by standards for the industry.

The number and variety of risks to which workpeople are exposed grows with every advance in industrial development, and our members are engaged in constant research to deal adequately with each new hazard as it appears, and to anticipate others whose appearance may be more or less imminent.

Posters and literature emphasising the dangers of failure to use the equipment, education of the younger members of the industry as well as their seniors on the foolhardiness of non-compliance with regulations through a mistakenly "courageous" attitude, and a continuous effort to make safety clothing and equipment less conspicuous and cumbersome, are some of the methods employed to deal with this sub-problem.

It is certain that only by giving continuous thought to the evolution of more and better equipment to protect work people can the present enormous loss of time, to say nothing of the deaths, injuries, and distress involved, be reduced to manageable proportions.

I.S.P.E.M.A. is in the vanguard of those whose business it is to secure Safety in Industry.

TRAFFIC CONTROL AT LONDON AIRPORT

THE MODEL ON VIEW shows the type of pattern used by Air Traffic Control in westerly wind conditions at London (Heathrow) Airport.

Aircraft coming to Heathrow are routed via one of two radio beacons at Epsom and Watford. If they have to wait because the weather is too bad for landing or because too many arrive at one time, they circle these beacons at 1,000 ft. intervals, the lowest one being at 5,000 ft.

If, as is normally the case, there is no delay, the radar controller at Heathrow will take control of the aircraft at or before these beacons. These controllers give each pilot a succession of headings to steer and heights to fly, so that the aircraft are brought into an orderly sequence for landing. The red wires in the model show a typical arrangement of aircraft paths.

The aim of the controller is to position each aircraft at a distance of about seven miles from the runway at a height of 2,000 ft., and so spaced behind the preceding aircraft that the best possible safe landing rate is achieved. From this point the pilot will be receiving guidance from a radio beam approach system (the Instrument Landing System) and by using this he will complete his approach. In bad weather he may be "talked down" by a radar controller.

Using two parallel runways it is possible in this way to land about 25 aircraft an hour and take off another 25 each hour.

The radar system described operates throughout the 24 hours and London (Heathrow) Airport was the first in the world to use it continuously.



LEGAL NOTES

Principles of Extradition

By Gerald R. Paling, C.B., C.B.E.

Formerly Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions

THE law of extradition is, without doubt, founded upon the broad principle that it is to the interest of civilised communities that actions acknowledged to be crimes should not go unpunished, and it is part of the comity of nations that one State should afford to another every assistance towards bringing persons guilty of such crimes to justice.

Lord Chief Justice Russell said in 1896 that the surrender of fugitive criminals was no new idea and in fact it existed in Roman times. Then the transactions of life were comparatively simple; crime was easily detected and criminals had few means of escape. However, there is recorded that in 266 B.C. two Romans were surrendered to the Apolloniatae and in 188 B.C. another two to the Carthaginians for offering violence to a foreign ambassador.

In 1174 Henry II of England entered into a treaty with William of Scotland to the effect that any persons found guilty of felony in England and flying to Scotland should be immediately seized and tried or delivered up to the Justices in England. By a treaty of 1661 between Charles II and Denmark the latter country agreed to deliver up all persons who had been concerned in the murder of Charles I. and the States General of Holland did deliver up regicides without any treaty. There are in the past many cases of the surrender of criminals without there being any treaty in existence, such as the surrender by the King of Spain of the Earl of Suffolk to Henry VII and in 1584 the surrender to Elizabeth by the King of France of Morgan and other Englishmen who were said to be plotting in France against England.

Recent Creation

Coming to more modern times, in 1872, when there was no treaty between this country and Spain, Austin Bidwell in the notable case of the Bank of England forgeries was surrendered by Spain. Bidwell had taken refuge in Cuba which was then a Spanish possession.

However, extradition as it now stands is the creation of the last 100 years and has been defined as the delivery on the part of one State to another of those whom it is desired to deal with for crimes for which they have been accused or convicted and are justiciable in the courts of the other State.

The present English law as to extradition depends entirely upon statute. Hence a fugitive criminal found in the United Kingdom may be surrendered to a foreign state

in accordance with the provisions of the Extradition Acts 1870 to 1935, though the Acts only apply in the case of a foreign State if an Order in Council so directs.

Extradition treaties exist between this country and some 50 other countries. The latest treaties, concluded last year, were with Federal Germany and with Israel. There are still in existence treaties with Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Russia, but it can be assumed that they are inoperative.

I do not propose to deal with matters relating to the surrender of people by this country to a foreign country as these may not be of any great interest to the general reader. On the other hand, investigating officers may at any time be met with the problem of an offender who, having committed an offence in this country, has fled to some place abroad.

Formal Methods

Obviously the first thing done in such circumstances is the obtaining of a warrant for his arrest and then the discovery of his whereabouts. If a person accused of a crime for which a warrant has been issued has fled the country and it is reasonable to believe that he is in a foreign country, it is nowadays possible to ascertain through Interpol if he is in fact there. When his whereabouts are known and the offence is one within the terms of the extradition treaty, he can be arrested and detained pending application for his surrender. If the accused is prepared to waive extradition no difficulty should arise, for then all that remains is for arrangements to be made for the handing over of the accused, which is usually done by one or more police officers going from this country for the purpose of bringing him back. But if it is necessary for extradition proceedings to be taken certain formalities have to be complied with.

Any person may apply to the Home Office for the extradition of a fugitive criminal accused or convicted of an extradition crime who has fled to a foreign country which has entered into an extradition treaty with the United Kingdom.

The list of extradition crimes are set out in the Extradition Acts and include all major offences of a general character, though not, of course, those that deal with the security of the State such as treason, sedition, and offences under the Official Secrets Acts. The treaties vary as to the extraditable crimes and therefore it is advisable that in each case reference should be made to the relevant Order in Council.

With the application to the Home Office should be sent a statement of the facts of the case, the necessary information to enable the fugitive to be arrested, the warrant of arrest, a sufficient description of the fugitive, and any other information required by the treaty applying to the particular case. An indemnity in respect of the expenses is also required, unless the application is made by the Director of Public Prosecutions. In view of this last requirement it is usual for the applicant to apply to the Director in the first instance so that if he thinks that it is a proper case for extradition he will make the application.

If the Secretary of State agrees to the application it will be necessary to furnish depositions taken from the witnesses before a magistrate and duly authenticated. The warrant and the depositions are then sent to the Foreign Office who forward them to the British representative in the country where the fugitive is believed to be and he makes a formal application for the arrest and surrender of the fugitive.

Indicting of Offences

It should be noted that when a person is formally surrendered by a foreign State he is not triable for any offences committed prior to the surrender unless it can be proved by the facts on which the surrender was granted.

Cont. on p. 360

Security Gazette

INDUSTRIAL POLICE ASSOCIATION

Southern Branch Now Operating

THE Inaugural General Meeting of the Southern Region Branch was held by kind permission of the management of Messrs. Mullards Limited in the canteen of their works at Millbrook Industrial Estate, Southampton, on Friday, 22nd September, at 6 p.m. The meeting was attended by approximately 50 members.

The Midland Region Branch of the Association was represented by its chairman, Mr. D. V. Young, the Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Molly Chambers, and the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. T. G. Sanders.

In his address of welcome at the opening of the meeting Mr. Young conveyed greetings and good wishes from the branch's professional colleagues in the Midlands and read out telegrams of congratulations from the chairmen of the London and South Eastern Region Branch and the North Western Region Branch. Mr. Young said that the formation of the Southern Region Branch was yet another milestone along the road which was now well on the way to establishing the Association on a really national basis. With branches now set up in four regions and a National Council in process of formation, one of the most important aims and objects of the Association was in sight of attainment. Mr. Young paid a tribute to the management of Messrs. Mullards Limited in Southampton and to the many other companies of the Southern Region which had supported and encouraged the activities of the Association during the past few years. He also recorded the gratitude of the Association to those member security officers who, during the past months, had put in so much hard work and shown so much interest to make possible the setting up of this branch.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers and the following were appointed:

Chairman :

Mr. G. H. Beesley, Chief Security Officer, Mullards Ltd., Southampton.

Honorary Secretary :

Mr. J. Critchell, Chief Security Officer, General Electric Co. Ltd., Portsmouth.

Honorary Treasurer :

Mr. F. L. Havers, Chief Security Officer, B. O. Morris Ltd., Machine Tool Division, Portsmouth.

Members of the Council :

Mr. J. Bond, 53 Rosebery Avenue, Butts Ash Wood, Hythe, Southampton.

Mr. A. E. Lock, "Balgonie", 46 Moorgreen Road, Cowes, Isle of Wight.

Mr. W. Ruston, 12 Rectory Road, Farnborough, Hants.

Mr. W. C. Moore, 37 Westfield Road, Millbrook, Southampton.

Mr. H. C. Hill, Flat 3, Waltons Court, Waltons Avenue, Holbury, Southampton.

Following the completion of the formal business of the meeting, Mr. G. H. Beesley took the chair and thanked Mr. Young for the valuable assistance, the guidance, and the encouragement which he had given in the formation of the Southern Region Branch. He also expressed the gratitude of the Southern Region Branch to Mrs. Molly Chambers and to Mr. T. G. Sanders for their interest in travelling such a long way to attend the proceedings. A most interesting discussion on Association activities followed and the meeting finally closed at 8 p.m.

All communications from the Southern Region Branch should be addressed to:—

Chairman: Mr. G. H. Beesley, 2 Preshaw Close, Alderbrook, Southampton.

Hon. Secretary: Mr. J. Critchell, 36 Wheatstone Road, Southsea, Portsmouth.

SOUTHERN REGION BRANCH OFFICIALS



G. H. Beesley

Senior Security Officer since 1958 at Mullard Ltd.'s Southampton Works. Mr. G. H. Beesley joined the company as a security officer in 1956, being promoted sergeant in 1957. He was formerly in the Merchant Navy, and from 1933 to 1946 served in the Dorsetshire Regiment and the King's African Rifles. Before going to Mullards he served for two years with the War Department Constabulary. Mr. Beesley is 47.



M. J. Critchell

Mr. Critchell has held the appointment of Chief Security Officer at the Broad Oak Works in Portsmouth of the General Electric Co. Ltd. for the past four years. He joined its security staff in 1955, and before that was a member of the Portsmouth Special Constabulary.

He served formerly in the Royal Marines from 1933 to 1943. Mr. Critchell is 46.



F. L. Havers

Mr. Frederick Havers is a native of Bognor Regis, Sussex. After serving three years with the Military Engineer Service at Meerut, United Provinces, India, he enlisted in the Portsmouth City Police Force in which he served until September, 1958, completing 30 years' service mostly as a C.I.D. Officer. During the Second World War he served in the Royal Air Force.



Mr. W. C. Moore

Joining Southampton Borough Police Force in 1929, Mr. Moore was promoted to Det. Sergt. in 1933 and to Inspector in 1944. He served as Training Officer and Chief Inspector, Administration, and was Superintendent, Shirley Division, 1954-7. He retired to take the appointment of Chief Security Officer, International Synthetic Rubber Company Ltd., at Southampton.

Mr. Moore was awarded the B.E.M. in 1949 in recognition of services as Acting Chief Officer of Guernsey Police, 1947-8.



Mr. J. Bond

Mr. Jack Bond retired from the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary in 1959, with the rank of Chief Inspector, to become Chief Security Officer at the Esso Refinery at Fawley. He served in the Coldstream Guards and the Royal Corps of Military Police before joining the police in 1934.

Mr. Bond specialised in police training and was on the instructional staff at the Folkstone Police Training Centre for some years.



Mr. W. Ruston

Now Chief Security and Fire Officer at the Solartron Electronic Group Ltd., Farnborough, Mr. Ruston served in the R.A.F. during the war and subsequently joined the Air Ministry Constabulary in which he held the rank of Sergeant.

He has a keen connection with Civil Defence, being an Associate Fellow of the Institute of Civil Defence and Head of the Farnborough Rescue Section. Mr. Ruston is also responsible for safety in his firm, and has a strong interest in first aid.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH WEST Training Course in Manchester

The first basic Training Course to take place in the North West Region will be held in Manchester on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 20th, 21st and 22nd November. The syllabus for this three-day course will follow a similar pattern to that of the previous basic courses for industrial policemen which have hitherto been held in Birmingham. The course fees, which will include the cost of mid-day lunch, tea, etc., for three days,

will be the same as for the Birmingham courses, namely £2 2s. per member.

Members of the Association and also firms in the North West desirous of sending members of their security staff to this training course should make immediate application to the Honorary Secretary of the North West Branch. Accommodation for students can be arranged if required.

NEWS FROM MIDLAND REGION

Obituary

It is with deep regret that we have to record the death of our member, Mr. Charles Herbert Ormrod, of 123 Sandyhill Road, Shirlet, Warwickshire, on 2nd August. Mr. Ormrod was a member of the Rover Co. Limited (Lode Lane) security staff for the past six years. A letter of sympathy has been sent to the relatives by the Chairman on behalf of the Association.

All correspondence from the Midland Region Branch and all other regions of the British Isles except the North West Region, London and South Eastern Region, and the Southern Region should be addressed to:—

Mr. D. V. Young, M.B.E., or Mrs. M. Chambers, Honorary Secretary. The Industrial Police Association, 20 Wycome Road, Hall Green, Birmingham 28.

Security Gazette



Mr. H. C. Hill

Formerly with John Player & Sons Ltd., Nottingham, as security officer, and senior security officer 1950-58, Mr. Hill moved to the South Coast and is now with the Union Carbide Company.

He served in the Forces from 1922 to 1942.

Foiled Bank Raids: Rewards

Presentations of £1,000 each have been made to a man and a woman, on behalf of the Committee of London Clearing Bankers, who gave information leading to the arrest and conviction of bank raiders in two attempted robberies at Westminster Banks in April.

Their names have not been revealed, but the *Gazette* is pleased to report the action of the Committee in encouraging the co-operation of the general public in fighting the present crime wave, with such successful results.

Senior Training Course No. 2

The second Senior Security Officers' Training Course will be held in Birmingham on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 16th, 17th and 18th January, 1962, and not in November as stated in last month's *Gazette*. Chief Security Officers who wish to reserve vacancies on this course should send their applications in immediately to the Honorary Secretary of the Midland Region Branch.



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All these, and many other Butterworth books, will be on show at the National Security Exhibition being held in London this month. Full details about any of our works, and particulars of the special instalment terms which are available to police officers for orders over £3, may be obtained from the Publishers at the address given below.

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Fire Report & News

15-PUMP RUBBER WORKS' FIRE

Discovered by Watchman

SERIOUS damage was caused to the Don Mill foam rubber factory at Middleton, Lancs., recently, in a fire that raged for three hours before being brought under control.

Seventeen appliances from Lancashire, Oldham, Manchester, Rochdale and Bury Brigades were called in.

No cause has yet been established, reports Chief Fire Officer A. E. Bowles, M.B.E., of the Lancashire Brigade, to the Gazette.

He states that the outbreak was discovered at about 00.30 hrs. by one of the watchmen during his patrol of recording points in the factory, who caused a call to be originated to the fire brigade which was received at 00.34 hrs.

Roof Collapse

On arrival, firemen found that the fire was showing through the windows on the two upper floors. Shortly afterwards, the roof began to collapse and the spread increased on the second floor.

The premises were of the usual cotton mill construction consisting of brick walls, flat concrete and asphalted roof

on "H" joists. The floors were brick arched supported on rolled steel joists and unprotected cast iron columns. The main building consisted of a small basement, semi-basement, first floor and three storeys.

The contents were a large stock of foam rubber cushions, mattresses and car upholstery on the three upper floors. The two lower floors contained the moulding and drying equipment, and the small basement the dry raw materials.

During the fire, it was necessary to withdraw personnel from the building due to the heat and signs of impending collapse of parts of the building. Three ground monitors, two turntable ladder monitors and twelve jets, positioned in staircases, doorways and outbuildings were used, the water being obtained from the nearby canal, river, mill reservoirs and town's main.

Despite the concentrated attack, severe damage by fire and collapse was caused to the whole of the roof, the third and fourth floors, and there was severe damage by fire to approximately 75% of the second floor.

I.F.P.A. NATIONAL FINALS Pyrene Cup Goes to London Branch

The Industrial Fire Protection Association held their National Finals Competition on 16th September, at the L.C.C. Fire Brigade H.Q.

It was the first time the newly-formed Scottish branch had been represented.

In the four-men hydrant drill event, the first prize of the Montgomery Cup—£5 and a diploma—went to the Hoffman Manufacturing Co. Ltd. team (Essex).

Smiths Motor Accessories M.A.1 (London) took the Ipswich cup in the four-men light tractor pump drill. And the Plymouth Trophy in the third event; the five-men large tractor pump drill was

gained by the Marconi W.T. "A" Team (Essex).

For the best aggregate time in all three events the Pyrene Cup went to the London branch of the Association.

Chief Fire Officer F. E. Tribe, of B.O.A.C., Treforest, was presented with the Benn Bros. Trophy for the best essay on fire prevention.

The chairman of the Association, Mr. E. E. Chanter, expressed the view that it would not be long before the Scottish branch were gaining their share of the prizes.

GLAMORGAN'S FIRE CALLS DOWN

Glamorgan Chief Fire Officer, Mr. V. W. E. Jones, in his report for 1960-61, is able to show a marked decrease in the number of fires at 1,642, as compared with 2,266 in 1959-60. Special service calls, however, were double the number of those in the previous year at 468.

This exceptional increase was largely accounted for by requests for assistance during the disastrous floods which followed persistent and heavy rainfall in the first week of December, 1960.

In the sphere of communications, modern remote control equipment is now installed in the county at each retained station, and additional equipment has also been installed at whole time stations enabling them to call out retained stations as necessary at the request of Brigade control.

SECURITY MEETING IN LONDON

Advance Notice

An informal meeting of Chief Security Officers, Personnel Managers, and industrial executives responsible for security arrangements, will take place in November in London. It is being held under the auspices of the London and South-Eastern Region Branch of the Industrial Police Association.

The purpose of the meeting is to consider methods and proposals for building up interest in security developments in the general London area, including plans for training courses.

Final details of the place of meeting, date, and time will be available towards the end of October from the Secretary of the London and South-Eastern Branch at the offices of the "Security Gazette", 5-6 Clement's Inn, W.C.2. (Chancery 5774/5).

Applications to attend are invited by the Secretary, from whom further information can be obtained.

FIRE PREVENTION IN CLUBS

The Home Office has issued a fire circular, No. 34/1961, for the guidance of councils and fire authorities in England and Wales relating to fire risks in premises in which intoxicating liquor is sold or supplied. It refers to the provisions of the Licensing Act, 1961.

It reviews the procedures whereby fire authorities will learn of applications to issue or renew club registration certificates or licenses for premises, and enable inspections to be carried out on the fire risks involved in the premises.

PEAK TO INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Young People Specially Affected

THE number of accidents in industry in 1960 reached an overall total of 190,266 which was nine per cent over the 1959 figure and the highest level for 10 years. These statistics are given in the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Mr. W. T. McCullough.

The increase has been spread over a wide number of industries and must be associated with both the 1960 rise in industrial activity and the total number of people employed.

One problem, says Mr. McCullough, is represented by young people. There were 12,651 accidents to them, an increase of 15 per cent. They form the greatest challenge of all, since they must

be trained in safe working practices from the beginning. Schools and technical colleges can play an important part, but industry itself must bear the main responsibility, states the report.

It should not be forgotten that industry had the most to gain, not only in preventing suffering and waste, but in carrying out safety training properly when the worker is in his most impressionable stage.

Against this position, there has been a further decrease in fatal accidents since the war, and the 1960 total of 354 deaths was only four more than the record low figure of the previous year.

Security Gazette

MONTHLY DIARY

By Security Chief

Railway Thefts : Helping the Police Value of Safety Belts

WE frequently read of a decreasing standard of honesty amongst groups of people who seem to vie with each other in stealing valuable property and avoiding detection. It is indeed disturbing to read a report in a north-country newspaper of a prosecution launched against a railway porter who pleaded guilty to three charges of stealing property valued at £397, and who asked for 13 other cases involving property worth £450 to be taken into consideration. He was fined £10 on each of two offences, ordered to pay £9 3s. costs and placed on probation for three years for the third. All the property was recovered, so the thief had gained nothing from his dishonesty.

I think the outstanding point in the newspaper report is that it was alleged during the hearing that the accused's dishonesty commenced when he heard other porters quite openly talking about the way in which parcels in transit could be stolen by simply re-labelling them for delivery to a small railway station, from which they were collected by the thieves.

Fortunately, for all of us, the accused's offences came to light because he so frequently collected parcels from the small station to which he had diverted them, and the suspicions of the railway police were aroused.

When reading of cases of this kind, I wonder how many hundreds of pounds worth of goods have been stolen by these means and by men in a position of trust who are responsible for their safe transit — and who still remain undetected. It seems there is something radically wrong with the railway's method of recording and movement of parcels that there is no safeguard to prevent their being tampered with in this way.

It is to be hoped that measures will be introduced to make such crimes more difficult to commit in the future. Is it too much to expect that in days to come those who are paid to handle goods entrusted to them for safe keeping by the general public do not abuse the trust placed in them?

Public Co-operation

Thirty years ago men valued their jobs much more than they do now, and to be dismissed for dishonesty or prosecuted to conviction was regarded much more seriously. It may be that full employment has something to do with the lowering standards of honesty, as a man can now find himself employment almost anywhere without verification of previous places of employment. It is now easy for a man who is dishonest or even irresponsible to remain employed continually,

provided he does not have to go to prison.

We find the absence of respect for law and order is manifested in other directions. For example, it is now a daily occurrence to hear of some vicious attack on the police. Kicking a man whilst he is lying on the ground is all too common, but the most disturbing feature is that the policeman cannot now rely on the help of the general public who, years ago, were much more willing to come forward. Why is it that we seem to be losing this sense of balance? I think it is because the "I'm all right, Jack" attitude is so prevalent, and more people than ever deliberately avoid offering their services in any incident which is likely to end up in a Court, whether it be a Criminal Court or a Civil Court. Under the Common Law of this country we are all "conservators of the peace", and as such have a duty to assist in the maintenance of law and order. The Police, who are still under strength in many areas, are working overtime and giving up their rest days to combat the crime increase. Non-co-operation from certain individuals who could help them can only prolong the anxiety of all responsible persons and add to the list of undetected crimes.

When I write on this subject, I usually get hot under the collar and mentally compare the many symptoms of society with those of a number of years ago. It seems today that more and more people wallow and indulge in materialistic luck and small and large practices to evade taxes and responsibilities. To these must be added the emphasis of a number of so-called entertainments and popular literature on cynical attitudes and the immoralities of sex, violence, and crime — and this is the climate presented to our youth of today.

Discipline in all its forms is lax, and psychiatry finds impressive words to excuse misbehaviour. Lots of people are "mixed up" and "thwarted", and they have "mother complexes", "father complexes" and "hate complexes". They are "love-starved", "maladjusted", "psychotic" or just plain "neurotic", so perhaps a little more emphasis on what is simply right than what is wrong, accompanied by a little pain in the nether region at the appropriate time, would help in some way to restore our sense of balance.

"Grabbers"

The cover picture on the front of the *Security Gazette* for September is yet another pointer towards whether or not

those engaged in facing dangerous situations should wear safety belts.

A few nights ago I was disturbed from my slumbers by the sound of a violent crash and falling broken glass outside my house. Donning a dressing gown and slippers I ventured outside. A sorry sight met my eyes. Two cars of 1,500 c.c. capacity had met head-on at speed. In the tangle of twisted metal I could see four persons, all of whom were unconscious. The dim street lighting did not hide the naked truth that these unfortunate people were gravely injured. I could release them only by using a crow-bar on the doors of both cars. Other help came within a few minutes, but it took another quarter of an hour or so before the victims had been removed to hospital.

During the clearing-up operation I was able to take a closer look at the vehicles. Both off-side front wheels had been forced back under their respective engines; both windscreens had been shattered; and the most significant damage of all was that each steering wheel had been broken and forced forward to a point where they protruded through the windscreen apertures. In one car the metal dash-board on the passenger side bore an indentation the size of a man's head and in the other car the front passenger seat had been ripped from its mountings and lay forward leaning against the instrument panel.

Three of the occupants are still in hospital, where they are likely to be for some time recovering from the effects of fractured skulls. The fourth, who was a rear seat passenger, escaped with a broken nose.

Seeing all this convinced me that if safety belts had been fitted and worn they would have reduced or prevented the forward movement of those who suffered such serious injuries.

The next morning I called at my local garage and ordered a set of "grabbers", which have now been fitted. Even now I shudder to think what could have happened when, in my professional capacity, I was recently keeping observation on the movements of passengers in a car which frequently reached a speed of well over 60 m.p.h. My speed at times was naturally in excess of this, as I did not wish to be observed, and consequently in open country this meant keeping well behind the car I was following and then increasing my speed to shorten the gap between us when there was more traffic on the road.

If I ever have the misfortune to hit something at speed whilst wearing the belt, I hope I shall be able to realise that any injury suffered could have been very much worse had I not been "held in position".

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Incentive for Information

The general manager of British Railways, Eastern Region, Mr. H. C. Johnson, is offering rewards of up to £100 for information which leads to the conviction of anyone concerned in the theft of electrical and other equipment on his lines. Modernisation work has brought about a serious increase in the loss of equipment in recent months.

Legal Notes, cont. from p. 354

It is therefore always advisable for all the facts to be recorded on the depositions so that he can be indicted for all the offences disclosed on those depositions. If it be advisable to charge him with some other offence, he must be given sufficient time to enable him to return to the country that surrendered him.

It is perhaps worth mentioning at this point that some countries with whom the United Kingdom has no extradition treaty are prepared to deport to this country fugitive criminals for whose arrest a warrant has been issued.

Commonwealth Principles

The Extradition Acts apply to surrender between this country and foreign countries, but the matter of the surrender of fugitive criminals between British Dominions is dealt with by the provisions of the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881. This Act deals with treason, piracy and every offence which is for the time being punishable in that part of Her Majesty's Dominions in which it was committed by imprisonment for 12 months' hard labour or more by any greater punishment. Since the abolition of hard labour in the United Kingdom, it has not yet been authoritatively decided if the words "hard labour" still apply though the general opinion is that they do not do so.

A warrant issued in one part of Her Majesty's Dominions for the apprehension of a fugitive from that part can be endorsed by the appropriate official in another part where the fugitive is or is suspected to be. There is also provision for a provisional warrant to be issued pending the arrival of the original warrant. After the arrest the fugitive is brought before a magistrate who, if he finds that there is a strong or probable presumption of guilt,

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Units "Are Not Private Armies"

INDUSTRIAL Civil Defence units of the Distillers Company Ltd., were inspected at Epsom last month by Mr. David Renton, Minister of State, Home Office. He congratulated the chairman, Sir Graham Hayman, on the way the company had responded to the Government's invitation to train industrial civil defence units.

"I was particularly interested," Mr. Renton said, "in the situation on which the demonstration was based—the use of an industrial unit to relieve the civil defence forces outside their works. This emphasised a point we have always stressed, that industrial civil defence units are not private armies but are one part of the country's civil defence services, all of which would be fighting the same battle.

"In a fortnight's time," he continued, "we shall be in the middle of the annual civil defence publicity campaign, during which we hope to interest people in civil defence and persuade them to join one of the civil defence services. But, whatever the Home Office and the local authorities may do in the way of publicity, I am sure that the most effective recruiting agents are trained volunteers like yourselves." On any reasonable assumption, Mr. Renton said, there would be millions of survivors who would have a better chance of continuing to survive if preparations have been

made before a nuclear war broke out.

"Preparations are going forward," the Minister stated, "for developing an emergency organisation to control operations and maintain essential services, for improving the warning and monitoring system, for developing emergency communications and building up port and transport facilities, for securing emergency supplies of food, water and petrol, and increasing our supply of radio instruments and other equipment. It is important that we should remember, and stress to others, that our civil defence preparations go beyond the life-saving forces, important though they are."

Objections Withdrawn to T.V. Watch

A case of some importance affecting security methods arose recently at the premises of Yates, Duxbury & Sons Ltd., paper manufacturers of Heap Bridge, Bury. Closed circuit T.V. was installed by the management to keep a check on clocking-in procedures.

This led to a protest by employees that a form of spying was being put into operation. Following discussions, it has now been agreed that the T.V. system is, in effect, a kind of gate or door watchman, and the objections have been withdrawn.

can make an order upon which an order for surrender is made. Depositions duly authenticated can be received in evidence.

If on the return of the fugitive he is not prosecuted within six months or is acquitted he can on application be sent back to the country that surrendered him free of cost.

In certain British possessions a more rapid procedure can be carried out. The original warrant is supported by a magistrate of the possession in which the fugitive is found. In these cases, if the magistrate is satisfied that the warrant is duly authenticated, and is issued by a person having lawful authority to issue it, and if he is also satisfied by evidence on oath that the prisoner is the person named in the warrant, he may order that the prisoner be returned to the British possession in which the warrant is issued.

A system for the reciprocal endorsement and execution of warrants also operates, under the Magistrates' Courts Act of 1952, Section 103, between the United Kingdom and Eire.

One useful point applies in the case of Commonwealth countries or territories in the charge of the Colonial Office. Unlike the principle of extradition from foreign countries, it is possible for a person who is surrendered to be tried on other charges than those included in the warrant.

With the development of closer political and economic groupings among States, and with the ever-increasing tendency for criminals to take advantage of modern travel and communication facilities, the use of extradition may well extend considerably. It is in essence a form of co-operation in the field of law enforcement, paralleled by the use on the information side of such a body as Interpol. And it helps greatly to ensure that the arm of the law is not obstructed by frontiers.

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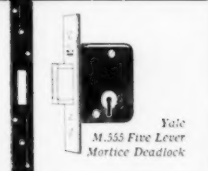
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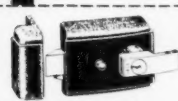
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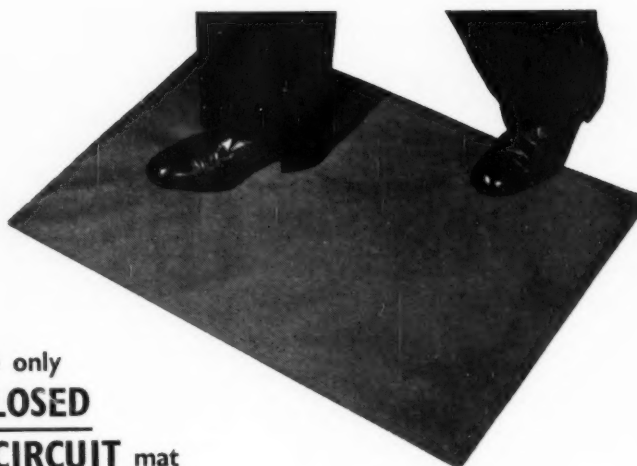
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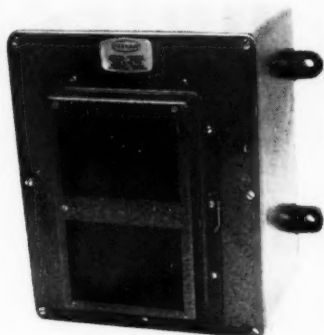
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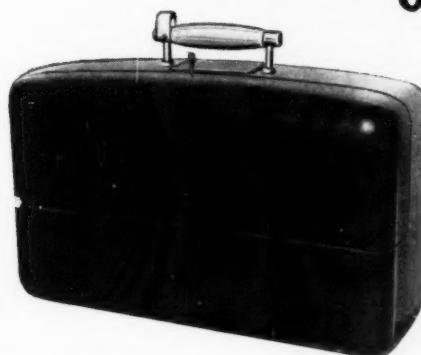
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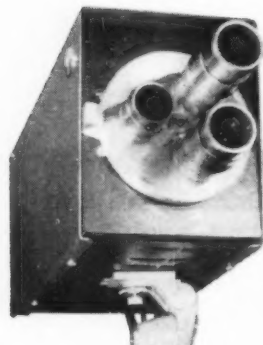
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